هكذا من الأصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, possible snow. Temp. 0-5 (32-41). Sunday, cloudy, slightly warmer. LONDON: Saturday, overcast but dry. Temp. —2-4 (28-39). Sunday, cloudy and cold. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. —1-9 (37-48). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp. —4-5 (25-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

— INTERNATIONAL —

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	Bl.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Drs. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.£. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	37.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,834 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 13-14, 1979 Established 1887

Hussein Backs UN Talks on Mideast

By Christopher S. Wren

AMMAN, Jan. 12 (NYT) — ing Hussein of Jordan appears onvinced that the stalled peace ılks between Egypt and Israel can ever produce a Middle East settle- ıent, and would like to see broader egotiations considered "as rapidly s possible" under the auspices of ıe UN Security Council.

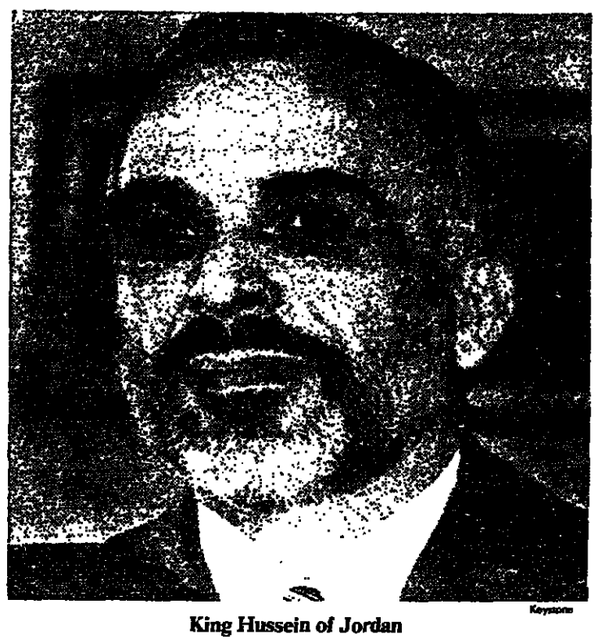
The king contended in an inter- iew that it was up to President nwar Sadat of Egypt to return to ıe ranks of the Arab majority on ıe issue of Israel so that the Arabs, ıcluding the Palestinians, could egotiate from a position of soli- arity. King Hussein said it was in ıe interests of Egypt as well as ther nations to understand "that ıe Arab world is a family, that it is ot a situation where Egypt is a ıepherd and the rest are a herd ıat can be moved in any direction ithout question."

He made it clear that Jordan had o interest in joining President adat's efforts to arrange a transi- on to Palestinian self-rule in the raeli-occupied West Bank of the rdan River and the Gaza Strip. he role envisioned for Jordan at ıe Camp David summit meeting st September, he said, amounted protecting the Israelis from the alestinian population under occu- ation.

The 43-year-old monarch was in- rviewed this week in his modern ffice at a hillside palace. Aides at ıe palace later elaborated on some his remarks.

King Hussein wore a red-and- hite kaffiyeh, an Arab headdress ıat contrasted vividly with his nservative gray business suit and ıodish maroon tie.

The interview left the impression ıat the king, who has long been nsidered a moderate, was siding uarely with the militant faction ıat gathered in Baghdad, the Iraqi pital, in October to denounce r. Sadat's dealings with Israel. he king's remarks seemed to close



Keystone

King Hussein of Jordan

the door to any hopes in Cairo and Washington that Jordan might join the negotiations.

King Hussein recalled previous efforts to reach "a meaningful solution" before Mr. Sadat went to Israel 14 months ago.

"It is our feeling now," he said, "that events led us a different way and that there has been a concentration on an Israeli-Egyptian solution, which in the view of all of us in this area is not a solution to the Middle East problem, which is not a solution to the Palestinian problem."

He sidestepped several questions, including whether Jordan would join other Arabs in imposing penalties on Egypt if Mr. Sadat signed a treaty with Israel. But the implication was that Jordan would support the decision of the militant Arabs, "to protect the interests of the Arab states as a whole and to prevent Egypt being used as a doorway into the area for Israeli goods and interests."

He referred several times to the problem of Jerusalem, which was not mentioned in the Camp David accords. Israel's annexation of the Arab eastern sector of the city has embittered Arabs who revere the Islamic holy places there. If Arab sovereignty is restored, the king said, "Jerusalem can be the symbol of peace."

He discussed a proposal he raised last month in Europe that all parties go back to the Security Council "to seek guidance, to seek clarification" on Resolution 242, which it adopted after the 1967 Middle East war. This called on Israel to withdraw from captured Arab territory in return for its security.

The Camp David meeting accepted Resolution 242 as a basis for negotiation. But King Hussein said that what had subsequently emerged "falls very much short of 242 as we understood it." The king did not seem to be asking that the resolution be reworded, but rather that new ways be examined for putting it into effect.

The Jordanian ruler has not issued a formal call for returning to the Security Council, but said that discussions at the United Nations could be patterned after the Geneva conference that was held briefly in late 1973, or could be "an enlarged gathering that might include some of our European friends."

Asked whether his proposal would still be feasible if a peace treaty was signed between Egypt and Israel, the king replied, "It is never too late to move in that direction if the world feels the need for that and if the Israelis are wise enough to consider their own interests." But, he added, "The more time passes, the more difficult this becomes, and therefore I do not see why we should not examine this possibility as rapidly as possible."

Several weeks ago, the Egyptian press ridiculed King Hussein's proposal as being out of touch with current realities. The palace official explained that the king wanted to "find a way out of the present stalemate" and establish a different forum for negotiations before an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty "poisoned the atmosphere" and further separated Egypt and Israel from the Arab mainstream.

Associated Press

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia listens with arms folded as the Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations, Ha Van Lau, speaks Thursday during a Security Council meeting.

At Security Council

Sihanouk Urges UN To Pressure Hanoi

By Malcolm W. Browne

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 12 (NYT) — Overcoming opposition by the Soviet Union, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia succeeded yesterday in bringing an official appeal for help against the Vietnamese invasion of his country to the UN Security Council.

The Cambodian prince charged that Vietnam had committed "flagrant aggression" against his country in the form of "Rommel-style blitzkrieg," even though the Cambodian government it overthrew had been its "brother and comrade-in-arms during the war against imperialism."

When the Vietnamese Communists took power in 1975, their leaders — Premier Pham Van Dong, Le Duan, Vo Nguyen Giap and Nguyen Huu Tho — all pledged friendship and support for the new Cambodian Communist government, Prince Sihanouk said, but had completely betrayed their word almost as soon as they gave it, "plotting to swallow up little Cambodia."

The prince called for the Security Council to adopt a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the cessation of Vietnamese interference in his country, but he did not ask for a formal condemnation of Hanoi.

Although his appeal had the support of all Security Council members except the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, no resolution on Cambodia has any chance of surviving a Soviet veto. Nevertheless, Prince Sihanouk and his supporters achieved a modest parliamentary success in being able to speak at all.

The prince arrived Tuesday to plead the cause of his country, charging that it had been invaded by 14 divisions of Vietnamese troops backed by the Soviet Union. China, which has strongly sponsored the government ousted by the Vietnamese-backed rebels, insisted that Prince Sihanouk be given a hearing here.

The council meeting yesterday was preceded by the prince's dra-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Vietnam Army Fights to Seize 2 Key Centers

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (NYT) — Vietnamese troops were reported today by Western analysts to be nearing Cambodia's second-largest city, Battambang, and the city — the center of Cambodia's rice granary — was said to have been bombed heavily for the second day in succession.

Another Vietnamese column was reported to be advancing toward the key road-junction town of Sisophon, 25 miles from the main Thai border crossing at Aranyaprathet. Unconfirmed reports were that the town may already have fallen to the invaders.

Sisophon, a rural district seat, is important because it lies on the junction of the two main highways leading into Thailand, from the north and the south of the Tonle Sap Lake. If it were captured by Vietnam, Cambodians trying to escape would find it difficult except on foot.

Only yesterday afternoon, Deputy Premier Ieng Sary was still able to escape by car. He was picked up at the Thai border by a Thai military helicopter and flew on to Hong Kong, from where he crossed into China early today.

Analysts reported that Cambodian forces appeared to be making their strongest stand in the west of the country at Siem Reap. The temples of Angkor, the greatest symbol of the Cambodian nation, are near this provincial capital, and those who hold them could lay a credible claim to legitimacy in government.

Conflicting reports circulated on whether the town had already fallen, but a significant withdrawal of defending forces has been under way for two days. Whether Cambodian troops remain in Siem Reap, there are solid reports that major Vietnamese units have advanced beyond the city.

Heavy fighting was also reported from many points east of the Mekong River, nearer the Vietnamese border. Significantly, perhaps, reports indicate that in a number of provinces between Phnom Penh and the border, fighting now is heavier than during the Vietnamese drive on the capital, which was captured last Sunday.

This would bear out an assertion by Ieng Sary in an interview with The New York Times last night that Cambodia was not overly concerned over the loss of cities to the invaders because its forces remained substantially intact and would continue the war.

AP

Ieng Sary

Ieng Sary made no substantive answer, however, to a question on how long units fighting separately without efficient central communications and with no sources of resupply could resist the well-equipped Vietnamese Army.

Western analysts base their conclusion that Vietnam was clearly winning the war, despite continuing and often heavy resistance, on the inherent weakness of an army fight-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Demonstrators Set Secret-Police Building Afire

Violence Continues in Southern Iran City

TEHRAN, Jan. 12 (Reuters) — nti-shah demonstrators set fire to other SAVAK secret-police ilding in the southern city of iraz today, witnesses said.

The witnesses said there was no ıe to stop the demonstrators be- use all troops and police had left e city, where a number of people re killed and injured yesterday d buildings were burned.

"The people removed all the files nd all the horrible instruments of torture from the SAVAK building to a mosque," a witness reported by telephone today. Residents wearing white armbands were reported directing traffic in the absence of police.

The latest violence in Shiraz occurred only two days after Iran's new premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar, lifted martial law there as part of his attempt to restore political calm to the country.

The new government today announced that six institutions of higher learning, including Tehran University, would reopen tomorrow for the first time since June.

Tehran University has been a center of anti-government agitation in the year of civil unrest aimed at toppling the shah. Iranian state radio appealed to students to cooperate with the government and refrain from organizing the violent demonstrations.

The witnesses and hospital sources in Shiraz said that 8 persons, including 4 SAVAK officials, were killed and 30 injured in yesterday's violence. A SAVAK building and several other structures were set afire. The official radio gave yesterday's casualty toll as 6 dead and 12 injured.

"People are waiting for a religious leader to arrive from Tehran to decide what to do with the confiscated SAVAK materials," witnesses said. The city's fire brigade put out today's fire after receiving permission from the demonstrators, according to the witnesses.

The violence erupted despite a warning by Mr. Bakhtiar last night and appeals by religious leaders for calm. "To promote Islamic objectives, desist from any kind of destruction or harm to the people," Moslem leaders said in an appeal broadcast by the official radio.

Meanwhile, Iran's striking bank employees said today that they would return to work part-time starting tomorrow but would refuse to handle foreign exchange transactions with Israel and South Africa.

The bank employees, who have been on strike for two months, said that they would go back to work three days a week. The workers began the strike in response to a call from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the shah's leading religious opponent, and in sympathy with oil workers in southern Iran.

The new government of Premier Bakhtiar told parliament yesterday that no Iranian oil would be exported to Israel or South Africa. This had been one of the chief demands of the striking oil workers.

Striking customs workers said today they would let essential and hu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Wider Urban Guerrilla War Is Cited

Rhodesia Draft to Include Men 50 to 59

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 12 (AP) — Rhodesia's hard-pressed military today extended the draft to men between 50 and 59 years old, citing stepped-up urban guerrilla attacks and the need for more manpower to police this wartorn country during universal suffrage elections scheduled for April.

The setting up of what is called locally "granddad's army" will make white Rhodesian men possibly the oldest in the world compelled to undertake military service.

An official announcement said the older men would serve up to six weeks a year on home guard duties in the country's seven major cities.

Unofficial estimates are that up to 5,000 extra men would be liable under the extension of what was termed "emergency national service." But it was estimated that medical checks and other reasons for exemption would result in far fewer actually being available.

As the six-year guerrilla war has escalated, military call-ups for men from the minority white, mixed-race and Asian groups currently range up to half a year for those in their twenties. Men between 38 and 50 spend 90 days a year in the military, many on active service.

White school dropouts are not allowed to leave the country or start higher education before doing a year's full-time service.

A government spokesman today appealed to whites between 50 and 60 to enlist as volunteers in police reserve units. The spokesman said there would be compulsory registration if necessary.

Rhodesia has a white-led regular army, 80 percent of which consists of black volunteers. But the military and paramilitary police units depend heavily on about 35,000 reservists — mainly whites — in their attempt to contain the guerrilla war now covering the entire country.

Observers see the extension of call-up as a setback for the 10-month-old biracial transition government's policy of attempting to reduce the military commitment

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

1 Million Workers Could Be Laid Off

2d British Truckers Union Joins Strike

LONDON, Jan. 12 (Reuters) — nother trade union today threw weight behind striking truck ivers as Britain prepared for a ell of industrial crises and short- es.

A 24-hour stoppage by many itish Airways' pilots and a threat- ed national rail strike deepened itain's labor crisis.

In Northern Ireland, a state of ergency was in force after driv- s of gasoline tank trucks voted sterday to continue a strike that is settled on Wednesday in Brit- ı.

On the mainland, eight regional uble-shooting committees began try to counter the effects of the ikes. Supply lines have been hurt a weeklong unofficial stoppage about 50,000 drivers. Last night s main union, the Transport and neral Workers Union, defied vernment appeals and gave the ike official backing.

The truckers are seeking a 22- rcent pay rise to give them a ba- weekly wage of £65 ($130). They ve been offered a 15-percent rease, but even that is three nes the 5-percent pay guideline down by the government. Their ion has produced shortages of rything from food and farm pplies to chemicals and news- nt.

Strike Ordered

Today, the smaller United Road nsport Union ordered its 35,000 mbers to take action. With more n 100,000 drivers on strike, in- strialists predicted that 1 million rkers could be laid off by the l of next week.

Sterling slipped from $2.010 last ht to $1.9885 today. Meanwhile, annual inflation rate rose from to 8.4 percent during Decem- , according to official figures.

The announcement reinforced ancellor of the Exchequer Denis aley's warning that Britain was oving toward the precipice" if ions continued to push big pay ims.

Prime Minister James Callaghan built his reputation on counter- lation policy, but his attempt to a 5-percent limit on pay rises year has been rebuffed by the ons.

The train drivers are pressing for 0-percent — £7 — "responsibili- bonus." They have threatened a national rail strike next Tuesday and Thursday if they do not succeed. Train drivers leader Ray Buckton said that no progress had been made today and there appeared to be no alternative to a strike.

Supermarket Shortages

Shortages have already become apparent in supermarkets, but the big chains said they had enough supplies to survive another week without deliveries.

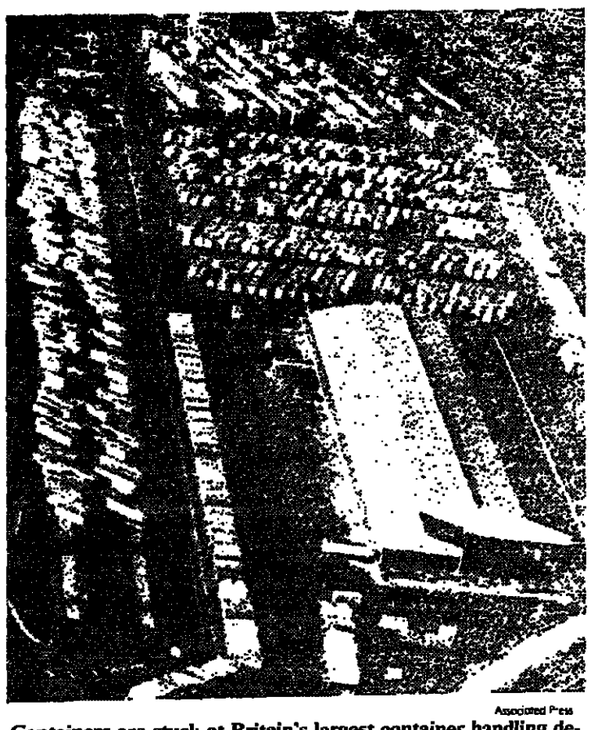
The unions agreed to exempt deliveries of animal feed from the strike. As the list of shortages grew, pubs said they may soon run out of bottled and keg beers. Breweries are short of carbon dioxide cylinders — vital to keep drinks fresh.

The worst effects were in industry. Thousands of workers have been sent home, particularly in Northern Ireland, because factories are without raw materials.

Unions agreed to restrict the use of "flying pickets" who have successfully blocked docks, depots and companies not directly involved in the dispute.

Newspapers said the strikes could bring defeat to Mr. Callaghan's Labor Party in the general election due this year. The prime minister's boast that he can handle the unions better than opposition leader Margaret Thatcher has been battered.

Parliament reassembles next week, and the minority government faces a close vote when the opposition challenges it in an emergency debate on Tuesday.



Associated Press

Containers are stuck at Britain's largest container handling depot at Barking, East London, as a result of truckers strike.

Tunisian Airliner Hijacked, Lands At Libya Airport

TRIPOLI, Libya, Jan. 12 (AP) — One or more hijackers commandeered an Air Tunis airliner with 75 West German tourists aboard and forced it to land at Tripoli Airport tonight, authorities said.

There were conflicting reports from Libya's JANA news agency and government officials in Tunis. JANA said that one man hijacked the Boeing 727 and was demanding freedom for imprisoned Tunisian labor leader Habib Achour and former Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi.

Tunisian officials said they believed that there were four hijackers, including one called Ayadi.

Tunisian sources said that Mr. Masmoudi is not in jail but has been barred from leaving the country since he returned about a year ago from exile in France.

JANA said that the plane's pilot radioed the Tripoli Airport control tower saying that the jet was running low on fuel and he was given government permission to land here.

Soviet President Feared Being Upstaged

Delay of Brezhnev's Trip Linked to Teng, Aides Say

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (NYT) — Highly placed Soviet aides have acknowledged for the first time that President Leonid Brezhnev put off his trip to the United States this month to avoid being upstaged later by China's deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping.

The Chinese leader will begin a coast-to-coast trip through the United States Jan. 29.

The Brezhnev visit had been expected to take place this month if Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had been able to finish drafting a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in Geneva just before Christmas.

Last-minute hitches — which each side blames on the other — developed after the United States announced Dec. 15 that it was normalizing diplomatic relations with China, the Soviet Union's main ideological and territorial adversary.

The Soviet officials deny that problems arose in Geneva because of their concern over U.S. ties with China. But, one said, "if you thought you could invite our general secretary [Mr. Brezhnev] to Washington before Teng, what kind of people do you take us for?"

Global View

It is clear from what Mr. Brezhnev's aides have been saying — and clear from what he told a group of six U.S. senators himself in a meeting Wednesday — that Moscow still views its relationship with the United States as the decisive factor in world affairs.

The Russians evidently do not share the view expressed in Washington that the recognition of China will lead to a restructuring of global political relationships. And they obviously feel pleased at having indirectly dealt a blow to Peking just after the recognition by helping Vietnam to oust the Chinese-supported Pol Pot regime in Cambodia last weekend.

Now, they say, they want to wait and see what Mr. Teng brings home from his visit to the United States before staking Soviet prestige on Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Washington.

The Soviet leader yesterday left unexpectedly for Bulgaria on a combined state visit and vacation, according to Tass. He was accompanied by Konstantin Chernenko, a longtime party ally.

The Soviet chief told the senators he expected a new arms accord to be completed soon, and would go to Washington "later this year" to sign it with President Carter.

An aide said yesterday that the most likely date for the trip now would be sometime in spring, possibly as late as May.

The Russians strongly deny that Mr. Gromyko suddenly got tough on the last day of his arms talks with Mr. Vance in Geneva — Dec. 23 — and prevented an agreement.

They blame the failure to reach an accord then on the United States, primarily because it insisted, a Soviet authority said, that a short-term protocol limiting U.S. Cruise missiles and mobile missile launchers expire in late 1980 rather than three years from the time the treaty is signed, as the Soviet Union wants.

The arms treaty itself would run through 1985, replacing an earlier accord that expired in October, 1977, and would put a common overall ceiling of 2,250 on each side's long-range bombers and nuclear-armed missiles.

The Russians say that U.S. insistence on a ban of coding of missile signals during test flights also snagged the Vance-Gromyko talks.

None of this, these officials maintain, had any connection with China. Some of Mr. Vance's advisers said last month that the Russians apparently had decided to put off an accord on strategic arms because of concern over President Carter's decision to establish ties with China.

Insinuations on Iran

That concern is deep and real, Soviet insiders concede, but it is not a factor in the strategic arms talks. "We see the 'China card' as the Brzezinski line," one said yesterday, referring to Mr. Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is distrusted here almost as thoroughly as the Chinese themselves.

Mr. Brzezinski is also blamed here for U.S. insinuations that the Soviet Union is somehow behind the uprising against the Shah of Iran.

"We are just as interested as you are in stability in Iran," a Soviet official said, noting that the Soviet Union depends on Iran for some of its natural gas. "We tolerated it when you armed the shah to the teeth, and we know how important Iranian oil is to the Americans," the aide said, "but if you try to bring the Iranian Army to power with a coup — we can't tolerate that on our borders."

The Soviet aide said that not a single Soviet division across the border from Iran had been mobilized because of the growing unrest there. But he said the Kremlin was concerned by the U.S. decision to send a squadron of F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia to reassure worried U.S. allies in the Gulf area. Moscow, the aide said, would also take offense at the dispatch of U.S. Navy warships to the Iranian coast.

The Russians apparently see U.S. protests against Vietnam's lightning conquest of Cambodia as posturing for the benefit of the defeated Cambodian regime's backers in Peking.

Soviet officials, without conceding that the fighting was done by Vietnamese troops, say the victory would not have come so swiftly if the Cambodian population had not supported it.

"They wanted to live after years of being tortured by the Pol Pot regime," an insider said, "and the United States, of all countries, should not presume to lecture about invasions of Cambodian territory."

Shfiting Politics on the Horn

Somalia: Possible Return to Soviet Fold

By John Darnton

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Jan. 12 (NYT) — In the Horn of Africa, politics is constantly shifting, and *nations seem* to change their alliances as effortlessly as the giant "floating" sand dunes south of this capital city. As a *consequence* diplomats here appear to be constantly testing the wind and examining minute particles of sand.

At the moment they are trying to fathom the meaning behind such questions as these:

- Why, in a message to the United Nations protesting Ethiopia's bombing raids, did Somalia *condemn the Ethiopians* and their "co-aggressor," instead of mentioning the Soviet Union by name?
- Why, on the occasion of Somalia's national day, Oct. 23, did the party newspaper give prominent display to a message of congratulations from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev?
- Why, *above all*, did a Somali vice president attend the anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution at the Soviet Embassy? And what did he say to the Soviet ambassador, who whisked him into a private conference that lasted 90 minutes, according to an American official who timed it?

"Participation in national days is important here," an African ambassador *explained over a glass of* lukewarm beer. "In the old days the only time you would see a Somali official was at the East Germans', the Cubans' and the Soviets'. You would see one or two at the French and maybe the Italians'. The British only had the Queen's birthday, which doesn't count. Somalis never, never showed up at the Americans'."

'Very Important'

At the Soviet reception a year ago, he noted, only the Somali chief of protocol turned up. That was six days before President Mohammed Siad Barre expelled thousands of Soviet military advisers and abrogated a treaty of friendship and cooperation out of anger at Moscow's support for Ethiopia, Somalia's traditional antagonist. "And now a vice president attends," *the African ambassador remarked.* "Very important."

The real question that the diplomats are trying to resolve, of course, is whether Somalia, a client state of the Soviet Union for eight years, and which then turned to the *West in a dramatic reversal, will* return to the Soviet orbit.

The answer, it is conceded, must await developments: whether the West will agree to arm Somalia, which is almost defenseless in face of Ethiopians strongly armed by the Soviet Union; whether the Russians will militarily restrain Ethiopia or induce it to resolve its *dispute with Somalia* in the Ogaden, the semi-arid eastern Ethiopian region that the two neighbors have been contesting; and whether Mr. Siad Barre has a strong hold on Somalia, which has seen an attempted coup since its defeat by Ethiopia *last* March.

In the weeks before the war broke out last year, the Carter administration offered to provide Somalia with "defensive weapons." The offer, quickly rescinded when the fighting began because the United States deemed Somalia the aggressor, has not been renewed because the U.S. believes Somalia *still to be deeply involved with* guerrilla groups that have continued fighting there.

The Somali regime, which insists that the guerrillas are acting on their own and receive only humanitarian aid from the government, is angered and confused by Washington's reluctance to support it. On the other hand, most diplomats *here agree with the assessment of a* European ambassador that the Russians left a legacy of ill will that far exceeds the disillusionment with the West. The decision to oust the Soviet advisers appeared especially popular among the people.

Pro-Soviet Faction

At the same time Western diplo*mats acknowledge that the governing* 72-man Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist party has an identifiably pro-Soviet faction that has begun to criticize the government's decision to break with Moscow without a firm promise of arms from elsewhere.

"There is a feeling in the upper circles that they went too far against the Russians," a European diplomat commented, "especially now that they find themselves without any real backing and are vulnerable." Another said: "I don't believe they are at the point of re-embracing the Soviets, but if they are rejected by the West they will reassess their relationship with the East."

Mr. Siad Barre has taken a number of steps recently to demonstrate that the door to the West is still open. *In October he* granted an amnesty to 2,831 detainees and announced the preparation of a constitution *that would include a parliament.*

This was viewed as both a way to shore up his support at home and to signal that the country was moving from a Marxist party apparatus to democratic forms more acceptable to the West. In the same speech the president pledged to follow "the Socialist path," but, for *the first time, talked of liberalizing* the economy to allow private enterprise to "play a proper role in *overall development.*"

The West has responded to such overtures with economic assistance. In September the United States promised more than $18 million for agricultural projects. Saudi Arabia, which is reported to have provided $250 million during the war, is continuing to pour in money, as is West Germany — which is grateful for the Somali government's cooperation in rescuing passengers from a hijacked Lufthansa airliner last year.

Priority: Weapons

What Somalia wants more than anything is weapons, but so far only the French, who have agreed to provide anti-aircraft missiles and antitank armaments, have been forthcoming. In March an American delegation headed by Richard Moose Jr., *assistant secretary of* state for African affairs, apparently failed to obtain adequate assurances that such weapons would not be used against Somalia's neighbors. A more recent delegation, which followed the first visit of an American warship to a Somali port since 1969, also made little headway on the issue.

Diplomats representing allies of the United States seem to take issue with its policy, contending that some limited arms arrangement should be reached. They watch nervously as Somali officials begin to tour the Soviet bloc.

In an interview, Mohammed Aden Sheik, who as chairman of the ideological bureau of the Cen*tral Committee is a key government* figure, said that he did not see any circumstances at present that could lead to a rapprochement with Moscow.

But he cautioned that policies change, that Somalia's relationship with the United States could not be expected to improve radically overnight and that the U.S. had "an international responsibility" in the Horn of Africa.

Former President Tells Ugandans Time Is Ripe for National Revolt

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Jan. 12 (UPI) — President Idi Amin of Uganda has become a fugitive in his own land and the time is ripe for an *internal revolt against him, according to* exiled former president Milton Obote.

Mr. Obote broke an eight-year silence yesterday to publish a lengthy *statement on the situation in Uganda. He said that the* answer to the country's trouble is a national rebellion.

"For eight years it has been Amin's interest to make us flee our country and to create widows and orphans by the thousands every year. How can all this be in our interest? There is only one answer. It is Uganda-wide rebellion," he said.

Mr. Obote rejected Marshal Amin's claims that Tanzania wished to restore the former president to power and stressed that Ugandans must liberate themselves and not rely on outside forces to wage their war of liberation.

"The main force must be organized from within . . . start and expand a nationwide cell organization. Start cautiously but do not relax efforts. Go on expanding in a discreet a manner as possible to be devised in cells in villages, in housing estates, in places of work, in colleges and schools everywhere," he said.

Mr. Obote lives in exile in Tanzania where he has kept in touch *with refugees fleeing Uganda. His statement was distributed* through the Tanzanian news agency, Shihata.

Mr. Obote referred to Marshal Amin as a liar and murderer and portrayed *him as a frightened man, living as a fugitive in his own* land. "His movement are secret and there is no routine in whatever he does. There are over 30 houses in and around Kampala and Entebbe in which he hides."

The former president stressed he had no plans to invade Uganda and said he had "no personal office to gain or regain."

Schmidt Notes Wider Role For Bonn in World Affairs

By John Vinocur

BONN, Jan. 12 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt acknowledged today that West Germany's participation in last week's four-power Western summit meeting in Guadeloupe had brought into the foreground his country's growing role as a world decision-maker.

Although Mr. Schmidt sought to minimize West Germany's ambitions in global politicals, he said that his presence at the meeting of President Carter, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain was confirmation of devel*opments* during a long period of time.

"The fact that we are involved in consultations that concern matters other than economic problems is no novelty," the chancellor said. "But, of course, through Guadeloupe it's entered the public consciousness."

The chancellor was replying to a question *about his evaluation of* widespread comment in European newspapers that the real signifi*cance of* the Guadeloupe meetings was the consecration of West Germany as a fully mature Western power whose prerogatives extend beyond economics to matters of global strategy and war and peace.

U.S. Aide Arrives

As if to stress the expanded role, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived in Bonn today for discussions about the need to bolster Turkey's economy. An aide to the chancellor said that West Germany would serve "as the organizer" in an international effort to raise money to aid the Turks.

Asked whether West Germany was playing a new role in world affairs, Mr. Schmidt deflected the question by saying that although it could be proud of its stability, the country carried the burdens of Berlin, its difficult relationship with East Germany, the Nazi past, and *its exposed position to attack from* the east.

"We don't want to stand out in any way," the chancellor said. "Our economic strength is often overrated, and we'll never be a political giant."

Mr. Schmidt's remarks were made after a regularly scheduled news conference in which he ranged over world affairs.

During the news conference, he said that he would make no judg*ment on the internal situation in* Iran, but commented that "it cannot be in the interest of Iran, what*ever government is formed*, not to deliver more oil over the long term."

The cutoff in Iranian oil exports could even be welcomed to the extent that it had the effect of bringing new attention to the world's long-term energy problems, the chancellor said.

Mr. Schmidt stressed that West *Germany would not under any circumstances* sell weapons to China. "We won't make any specific criticisms of what others do," he said.

In reply to a question on the discussions in Guadeloupe about the strategic arms limitation agreements, Mr. Schmidt restated the classic formula that West Germany "does not wish to become a nuclear power or leave the impression that it does."

Old to Serve In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

for whites as the country moves uncertainly toward black rule.

Conscription for black youths *was introduced for the first time* this week, amid widespread protests from black students that they will not fight the communist-armed guerrillas or serve until a black government is installed.

Less than a fifth of the 1,500 blacks ordered to report for training turned up Wednesday.

In a blunt admission of Salisbury's *acute manpower problems* as both the tempo of the war and white emigration increase, Prime Minister Ian Smith said there were not enough troops to defend the country.

In the past two months, guerril*las have stepped up attacks in the* two main cities, Salisbury and Bulawayo, after years in which the war was confined mainly to rural areas.

Middle-aged and elderly whites in rural areas serve regularly in po*lice reserve units formed to track* or fight off guerrillas. Armed with wooden batons and known as the "special constabulary," elderly whites patrol white suburban areas at night and on weekends.

Cosmos-1070 Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 12 (UPI) — The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-1070, of its Cosmos series of satellites, Tass reported today.

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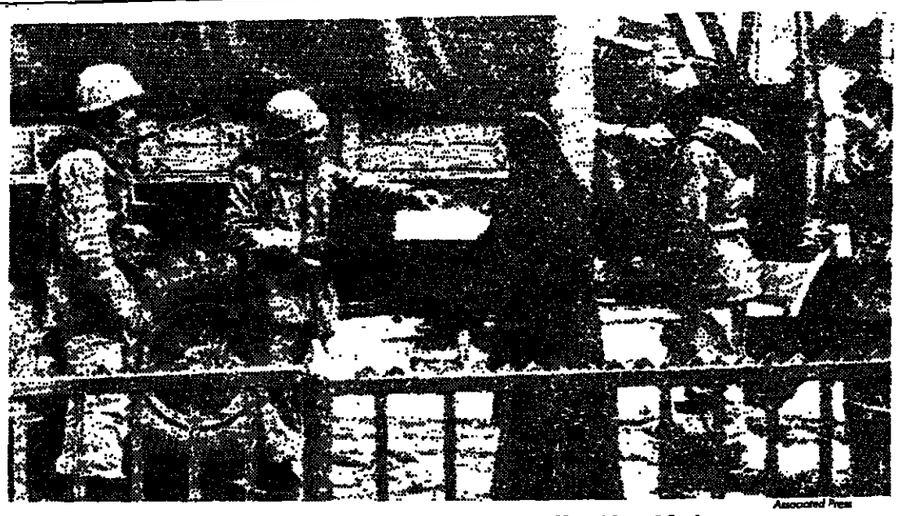

Soldiers on guard outside a Tehran prison accept pastry offered by a Moslem woman.

Clashes Continue in Southern Iran City

(Continued from Page 1)

manitarian goods into the country but would not clear any goods imported by the diplomatic missions of the United States, Britain, Israel or any other country not sympathetic to Iran's "revolutionary movement."

Appeal by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — The State Department today issued its strongest appeal so far to the Iranian military to respect that country's constitutional processes.

"We do not believe a military takeover would resolve Iran's problems," department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said in a new expression of support for the country's fledgling civilian government.

A seizure of power by the military, Mr. Carter said, would inhibit an "orderly and constructive approach" to the establishment of stability in Iran.

The statement followed a more oblique appeal yesterday by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. In addition to the administration's public calls for restraint, Air Force Gen. Robert Huyser has spent the last week in Iran delivering the same message to Iran's military leaders.

The Iranian military reportedly has been concerned that the new government of Mr. Bakhtiar will not protect military interests.

Rumors of a coup threat began to spread after Gen. Freidoun Jam, who is highly respected by Iran's officer corps, rejected Mr. Bakhtiar's offer to serve as war minister. Gen. Jam reportedly turned down the offer because he believes the Bakhtiar government will not survive.

The State Department spokesman said, "We have urged the military to give its support to the new government. We do not believe a *military takeover would resolve* Iran's problems.

"The Iranian people have suffered greatly in the past year and it is urgent that peaceful conditions be restored so that there may be an orderly and constructive approach to Iran's problems."

President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said today that the United States is taking "certain precautionary measures" to protect U.S intelli*gence-gathering equipment* in Iran.

Vietnamese Fight to Seize 2 Key Cambodia Centers

(Continued from Page 1)

ing without means of support beyond what they have. With Cambodia's main airports and its only seaport either in Vietnamese hands or engulfed in combat, the chances of China's resupplying its ally are slim.

Indications from informed sources are that Ieng Sary had gone to *Peking to discuss such issues. But it* was reliably reported also that Thailand would refuse to allow him to return to Cambodia through Thai territory.

Ieng Sary in Peking

PEKING, Jan. 12 (Reuters) — Ieng Sary arrived tonight and was greeted by *Deputy Premier Keng* Piao, the Communist Party Politburo member responsible for foreign affairs. There was no indication of Ieng Sary's plans in Peking.

Pol Pot Said in Cambodia

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (Reuters) — Former Premier Pol Pot and former President Khieu Samphan, of the fallen Phnom Penh government, are still in Cambodia, Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan said today.

Gen. Kriangsak, in an interview *in Bangkok with Japan's broadcast*ing corporation, did not give details of the whereabouts of the two leaders, *nor did he say how he had ob*tained this information.

The Japanese news agency Kyodo quoted a Thai official at Aranyaprathet as saying that the two leaders are still in Cambodia and in contact with China.

Hanoi Reports Celebrations

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (UPI) — Radio Hanoi today reported mass celebrations in the Vietnamese capital to mark the conquest of most of Cambodia and the overthrow of the Phnom Penh regime.

In Bangkok, foreign ministers of the region's five non-Communist nations completed the first day of a two-day session examining the implications of the Vietnamese invasion.

Conference sources said later that the ministers, from Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, would repeat an earlier call for UN action.

Radio Hanoi aired a recording of a male vocal group singing "Great Victory of Cambodia" as it reported mass celebrations in Hanoi and in Cambodian zones that fell.

What were believed to be the first civilian refugees to flee the fighting in Cambodia crossed the border today into Thailand. Officials counted about 400 escapees at points along the rugged 550-mile *frontier.*

Panama Crash Kills 15

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, Jan. 12 (UPI) — A U.S. Army truck plunged over a Panama Canal bridge yesterday, killing 15 U.S. soldiers and critically injuring two others.

Sihanouk Asks UN Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

matic arrival in the large council chamber. He was surrounded by diplomats extending good wishes. The chamber was packed, with many diplomats standing, and there were occasional bursts of applause for Chinese speakers.

The Soviet representative, Oleg Troyanovsky, made several parliamentary efforts to get an adjournment of the meeting, or, at least, a recess until representatives of the new, pro-Soviet Cambodian regime had time to arrive in New York.

Earlier in the day, the Vietnamese representative, Ha Van Lau, relayed a note from the new *Cambodian government, stating* that it was sending its Foreign Minister, Hun Sen, to the meeting, and that Prince Sihanouk should not be allowed to speak.

The Chinese representative, Chen Chu, deplored Soviet efforts to adjourn the meeting and insisted that the former Cambodian government of Pol Pot be allowed to state its complaint, in view of the "savage Vietnamese invasion that has caused it a temporary setback."

*The first 90 minutes of the meet*ing consisted chiefly of a duel between the Soviet and Chinese delegates, characterized by harsh language. The Kuwaiti representative then rose, saying that he not only supported Prince Sihanouk but also deplored the council's "fiddling while Rome burns."

The U.S. delegate, Andrew Young, noted that the United Nations had recognized the Pol Pot government as the legal authority *in Democratic Kampuchea — the* Pol Pot government's name for Cambodia — and that even if it had been overthrown, its representative had the right to speak here.

By gaining the platform, Prince Sihanouk and his Chinese backers gained diplomatic advantage. In the absence of Security Council action, the prince, who until two weeks ago was a prisoner of the ousted regime he now represents, plans to take his case to as many UN *member nations as possible.*

Thousands Strike In France Over Layoffs in Steel

METZ, France, Jan. 12 (AP) — Thousands of workers in the French steel district of Lorraine re*sponded to a union strike call* today, walking off their jobs, blocking trains and sealing off a steel industry town.

The 24-hour strike was called by France's five major labor unions to protest government moves to streamline the industry by firing about 1,600 workers. Layoffs have been carried out gradually in recent months.

Demonstrators blocked the Paris-Luxembourg train for two hours *when it reached Metz. The Paris-*Strasbourg line was blocked for an hour. Protesters daubed the coaches with slogans before letting them leave.

Picket lines sealed access to the town of Hayange, headquarters of Sacilor-Sollac, a major steel company, for four hours.

Argentine Diplomat Abducted, Drowned

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12 (AP) — The body of Elena Holmberg, an Argentine career diplomat who was kidnapped three weeks ago, has been found in a river about 40 kilometers north of here, police reported last night. They said an autopsy showed Miss Holmberg, 47, died by drowning.

The government had made no comment on Miss Holmberg's disappearance until her body was found. She was kidnapped here by car Dec. 20. Her abductors have not been heard from or identified, *police said.*

In Wake of Instability

CIA Dismantles Iran Gear, Peril to SALT Foreseen

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP) — The United States is dismantling top-secret intelligence-gathering equipment in Iran because of the political instability there, government sources said last night.

The dismantling, with removal likely later, could complicate President Carter's efforts to sell a Strate*gic Arms Limitation* Treaty to the Senate because much of the gear keeps track of what the Soviets are doing with their strategic weaponry.

CIA gear in Iran has for years tracked the flights of Soviet missiles and *intercepted Soviet telemetry* (electronic signals) on the missiles' performance. Such information is considered vital for the United States to verify that the Soviets are living up to strategic arms control agreements.

Asked if it was removing intelligence equipment from Iran, the CIA refused to comment. Other *sources, however, said the dismant*ling and storing of CIA eavesdropping and tracking gear in Iran already had started.

But the fact that the top-secret equipment has not been removed from Iran, they said, is enabling government spokesmen to postpone a public discussion of the political and military implications of such a step.

"It has grave implications for SALT-2 verification," a knowledge*able source said.*

Charges that the Soviets cheated under the SALT-1 by encoding their missile telemetry has put pressure on the administration to improve the verification features of any new strategic arms agreement.

The loss of the Iranian monitoring stations would make it harder for the administration to assure *Congress that the United States* could detect any future Soviet cheating.

Losing Iran as an intelligence-gathering base would be another blow to the beleaguered CIA. The other big U.S. intelligence collector, the National Security Agency, does most of its monitoring of Soviet military activities from posts in Turkey.

The United States also has listening posts in West Germany and *elsewhere, as well as satellites that* monitor the Soviet Union from space to help keep track of strategic *missile tests* and other military activities.

Besides dismantling some of the CIA intelligence gear, government officials yesterday were discussing the possibility of increasing the force of U.S. guards around installations still intact.

At a Pentagon briefing yesterday, spokesman Thomas Ross [illegible] "No" when asked if the Unit[illegible] States was removing "any sensitive intelligence-gathering equipment from Iran." Other sources said dismantling and storing the gear in *safer places in Iran had begun.*

Mr. Ross also said no sophisticated American military equipment — either U.S. or Iranian-owned — has been removed from the country. Among the advanced weapons now there are 77 Navy F-14 fighter planes, which would make quite an intelligence coup for the Soviets if they were able to get them.

The F-14 is one of the world's most advanced aircraft, equipped with highly secret missiles and electronic gear. It is far more sophisticated than the Soviets' most advanced plane, the MiG-25.

The Defense Department contends the F-14s and other U.S. weaponry are safe and need not be removed.

Ross maintained that stand, saying there are no plans to fly off the F-14s or remove other sensitive equipment. However, the dismantling of intelligence gear may mark the beginning of a shift in that position.

U.S. officials focusing on the political turmoil in Iran remain gloomy about the future there. "It might — one of them predicting instability for years to come, not months.

The Pentagon regularly flies ant C-5 transports into Iran loaded with supplies. The planes, which on the return trip now fly goods and people to Ramstein, Germany, and then to the United States, could be used to evacuate sensitive intelligence equipment and weaponry.

The C-5 was pressed into service yesterday to help combat a problem in Iran that had nothing to do with the political crisis — unusually cold weather.

The Pentagon said Iran had ordered $10 million in cold-weather clothing and insulated food containers for 25,000 military personnel. Mr. Ross described the airlift as "an emergency shipment."

The airlift begun yesterday involves six C-5 and four C-141 transports flying to Iran from Memphis, Richmnd, Va. Dover, Del. The Pentagon said that tons of cold-weather gear will be airlifted. The Pentagon said Iran is paying for the equipment and the transport costs.

Iran's new government has indicated it will cancel some of the orders the shah had placed for military weapons and equipment. But Mr. Ross said that the Pentagon has received no formal notice of cancelations.

N.Y. Legal Panel Probes Temple Lawyer's Conduct

By John M. Crewdson

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT) — A New York legal grievance committee has been asked to investigate reports that Mark Lane, the lawyer who until recently represented the Peoples Temple, withheld knowledge that might have helped to prevent harm to Rep. Leo Ryan and other members of his party on their visit to the cult's Guyana outpost last Nov. 18.

The proceedings, which could lead to Mr. Lane's disbarment in New York, the only state in which he is a member of the bar, were begun after the Lawyers Grievance Committee for the 2d and 11th Judicial Departments in Brooklyn received a request to investigate Mr. Lane's reported failure to pass on a warning that sandwiches served to the visitors at the Jonestown, Guyana, settlement might contain drugs.

Mr. Lane graduated from law school in Brooklyn and was admitted to the bar there about 30 years ago.

"If the facts are as reported, Mr. Lane's conduct is an ugly stain on our profession," said Jack Sando, a Washington lawyer who urged the grievance committee "to review the qualifications of Mark Lane to continue as a member of the Bar of the State of New York."

The request was attached to the clipping of a newspaper article in which Mr. Lane was reported to *have said that the sandwiches*, made of grilled cheese, might have been laced with tranquilizers or other drugs.

Post Article

The article, written by Charles Krause of the Washington Post, added, "Instead of warning anyone of that possibility, Lane said later that he simply did not eat the sandwiches."

"I brought along some cough drops, which have a lot of sugar in them," Mr. Lane was quoted as saying. "I sure wasn't going to eat the sandwiches."

Several of the visitors, including Mr. Krause, ate the sandwiches and suffered no ill effects. A few hours later, Rep. Ryan, a California Democrat, was shot to death and more than 900 cult members, including its founder, James Jones, also died, many of them apparently from having drunk a soft drink laced with cyanide.

He was shocked, Mr. Sando wrote, to read about Mr. Lane's apparent misconduct, which he said seemed a clear violation of the canons of the lawyer's code of professional responsibility.

Mr. Sando's letter was dated Nov. 29, five days after Mr. Krause's article was published.

Frank Finnerty, chief counsel to the grievance committee, declined to discuss the complaint against Mr. Lane or to confirm that such a complaint had been filed. But he said that as a general matter any subject of such a complaint would be accorded the opportunity to respond to it in writing.

The 20-member grievance committee can then dismiss the complaint, if it appears to be without sufficient merit, or call for a hearing at which both parties would be able to testify.

If the grievance committee finds the complaint to have merit, Mr. Finnerty said, it can recommend that an appellate court consider what amounts to a secret trial at which witnesses could testify under oath. The presiding judge then passes his recommendation to the *entire appellate court, which* views the matter and makes a final decision on disbarment.

Mr. Lane was not available for comment yesterday, but April Ferguson, the other member of the Memphis law firm, said that a written response had been sent to the committee. The response said that Mr. Lane had been misquoted in *the Post.*

'No Intention'

"Mark didn't have any intention of letting people die down there," she said, adding that he "never had any notion that the cheese sandwiches were poisoned." Moreover, she said, he had never decided to eat one of them because a sandwich had ever been offered to him.

Mr. Krause said that the two members "were passing around the cheese sandwiches to everyone and that Mr. Lane could have chosen one if he had wanted to.

Mr. Krause said that the interview with Mr. Lane that produced the contested statements took place by telephone on Nov. 23, after Mr. Lane returned to his home in Memphis and Mr. Krause to Washington.

Charles Garry, the cult's principal lawyer, said yesterday that he, too, had eaten one of the sandwiches, and that as he and Mr. Lane made their way out of Jonestown as the mass deaths began, Mr. Lane turned to him and said, "Charles, you shouldn't have eaten the cheese sandwich."

"I don't know whether he said he thought the cheese sandwiches had been poisoned or doped," Mr. Garry said. But he said that he had asked Mr. Lane, with whom he subsequently developed a personal animosity, why he had not told him earlier in the day.

"Because we weren't speaking," he said Mr. Lane replied.

1-Year Moratorium Included in China Ties

U.S. Weapons Sales to Taiwan Frozen

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP) — The Carter administration, as part of its normalization arrangement with China, agreed to a one-year moratorium on new U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan.

The *temporary freeze was not* disclosed in the statements and briefings which accompanied the announcement Dec. 15 of the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations. Some members of Congress expressed surprise and concern *upon learning, belatedly, of the* U.S. commitment.

Carter admininistration officials said that the failure to make the moratorium public had been inadvertent, and some officials said they assumed it had been made *known at the time of the normal*ization announcement. However, the record of press briefings by high officials shows that while the language used about Taiwan arms sales was consistent with a one-year freeze, such an arrangement was *never mentioned.*

The moratorium on sales to Taiwan, according to officials, applies only to new presidential commitments during the calendar year 1979, the period during which the U.S.-Republic of China Mutual *Defense Treaty is being abrogated.*

U.S. deliveries to Taiwan of already-contracted warplane components, anti-aircraft missiles, tanks and other war materiel are to continue this year and for several years after termination of the defense treaty. Total U.S. weapons in the "pipeline" for delivery to Taiwan are estimated at $720 million.

Officials said the freeze also does not apply to the president's decisions in October to permit Taiwan to manufacture 48 F-5E or F-5F warplanes using U.S. technology and components and to purchase *500 Maverick missiles and aiming* devices known as laser designators. The total cost is reported to be about $185 million.

Taiwan had asked to buy more powerful and longer-range warplanes, including the F-4, but the Carter administration agreed to permit only a continuation of the Taiwan production of the F-5E or F-5F, which are considered more defensive in character. Pentagon sources said Taiwan has not yet told the United States whether it wishes to proceed with the transaction approved in October.

Beyond this year, the United States is committed to make available to Taiwan "arms of a defensive character . . . on a restrained basis." It is not yet clear whether the Carter administration will continue to negotiate with Taiwan this year on new arms sales to be for*mally approved after Jan. 1, 1980.*

China stated officially that it did not agree to permit a continuation of U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan, but conceded, in effect, that it agree to disagree with the United States on the question. Recently *Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsi*ao-ping was quoted by a group of visiting U.S. senators as saying that Taiwan could keep its arms and military forces as well as its autonomy after reunification with the mainland.

Taiwan has denounced Teng's statements as "propaganda" designed to lull the United States, and the government of President Chiang Ching-kuo has continued to reject negotiated reunification with Peking. On Dec. 29 Taiwan's offi*cial news agncy quoted a govern*ment statement saying that Taiwanese forces will launch an attack on the Chinese mainland at "an appropriate and advantageous time."

Police Officer Killed in Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 12 (AP) — Two gunmen killed Bienvenido Romero Montejo, 54, a Madrid policeman today in the eigth assassination of the year, police said.

He was the second Madrid po*liceman killed in a shotgun attack.*

The slaying took place a few hours after Premier Adolfo Suarez and his Cabinet ordered greater police security to try to stem a wave of terrorism.

هكذا من الاصل

United Press International

ANDORRAN BOTTLENECK — Traffic is going nowhere in Andorra, where from 6 feet to 8 feet of snow has piled up since Tuesday in the mountains between Spain and France.

170 Generals, Admirals Urge Carter to Reinforce Israel

Russia Seeks Superiority, U.S. Military Ex-Chiefs Say

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (NYT) — More than 170 retired generals and admirals have warned President Carter of what they describe as an "increasing Soviet challenge" to the United States.

In an open letter, they said that a National Intelligence Estimate that is described as "the most authoritative U.S. government evaluation of intelligence data" had finally acknowledged that the Soviet Union is "heading for superiority, not parity, in the military arena."

The letter said that a U.S. interagency study on the global military balance concluded recently that "in a non-nuclear conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Middle East, Israel alone might deter Soviet combat forces' intervention or prevent the completion of such deployment."

Were it not for the ability of Israel's ground forces, the former officers declared, the United States would have to station significant forces and equipment in the Middle East.

The signers, among whom were 6 generals, 15 lieutenant generals and 4 admirals, included Adm. Elmo Zumwalt Jr., former chief of naval operations; Gen. Paul Freeman Jr., former Army commander in Europe; Gen. T.W. Parker, former Army chief of staff in Europe; Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, who was commander of the China theater of operations at the end of World War II; Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, former chief of staff, U.S. forces, Korea, and Maj. Gen. George Keegan Jr., former chief of intelligence, Air Force.

Israel's Value

They urged Mr. Carter to recognize Israel's value as an ally that can defend itself and said that Israel should be reinforced to avoid sending U.S. forces to the area.

The Soviet Union's "imperial objectives" were described as the neutralization of Western Europe, partly by denying it access to oil, the encirclement of China and the isolation of the United States.

The letter said that the Soviet focus on the Middle East to reach these objectives represented "a real and growing threat to Western security." It said Soviet influence and power had expanded in the eastern Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Gulf, Afghanistan had come under Soviet control and "anti-U.S. forces" were harassing the governments in Iran and Turkey.

'Imbalance' Opposed

Cuban mercenaries were described as carrying out Soviet policies in Angola, Ethiopia, Zaire, Syria and Lebanon.

In appealing to the president to "restore the global military balance," the writers foreshadowed what is expected to be a national debate over the second strategic-arms limitation treaty. In the absence of an "indispensable military equilibrium," they said, "we oppose a 'deal' that freezes the current imbalance and reinforces permanent Soviet strategic superiority."

The letter said the challenge was growing in these areas:

- The Soviet Union has developed seven ICBM missile systems since 1965; the United States, one.
- The Soviet Union has invested heavily in submarine-launched ballistic missiles and modernized their ICBMs.
- The so-called Backfire bomber, which the letter lists in the Soviet strategic arsenal although the Soviet Union calls it a medium-range aircraft, "is capable of delivering weapons anywhere in the United States without refueling."
- Soviet advances in multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) are rapidly overcoming the U.S. lead in the quantity and quality of nuclear warheads.
- The development of Soviet naval power threatens vital sea lanes that provide resources essential to the United States.

The writers also mentioned a point raised by nuclear scientists, academic students of Soviet policy and many foreign and U.S. intelligence analysts: "Soviet defense literature expressly rejects the Western doctrine of 'mutual assured destruction.' It rejects specifically the notion that nuclear war means suicide. Soviet forces are structured to fight, survive and win a nuclear war."

Mr. Carter was urged to build a coalition of "genuine peace," including Israel and Japan as well as the NATO nations.

On Political Corruption Charges

U.S. Overturns Mandel's Conviction

By Michael Weisskopf

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP) — Marvin Mandel's political corruption conviction yesterday was overturned by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, clearing the way for the suspended Maryland governor to return to office for the six days remaining in his term.

Shortly after the appeals court released its decision yesterday ordering that the case be retried, Mr. Mandel — who was automatically suspended when he was sentenced in October, 1977. — said he did not know whether he would move back into the chief executive office.

"Right now, I'm still too excited to think about it all with all the phone calls, the friends, the people who've been calling us and wishing us well," Mr. Mandel said.

The decision, released in Richmond just as the Fourth Circuit Court closed for the day, stunned prosecutors, but Acting Maryland Gov. Blair Lee 3d said there had been rumors for months that the jury's verdict would be overturned.

"I think it's wonderful," said Gov. Lee. "I think it's great for [Mandel] and great for his family and great for the state of Maryland. I firmly believe that just as people accepted the decision of the trial court, they should accept the decision of the appeals court. Oh, I know there will be some bloodthirsty citizens out there who'll feel robbed."

Two Trials

But Gov. Lee said he hoped there would be no third trial of Mr. Mandel. His first trial ended in a mistrial, and the second in the conviction on mail fraud and racketeering charges that was overturned yesterday.

Mr. Mandel was convicted on Aug. 23, 1977, of using his office for personal profit in a corrupt scheme with five men. Specifically, the two-term governor was found guilty of accepting $350,000 in gifts from the men while using his office to enrich their business interests.

The appeals court also reversed convictions of Mr. Mandel's five co-defendants — Irvin Kovens, Harry Rodgers III, William Rodgers, Dale Hess and Ernest Cory Jr. With the exception of Mr. Cory, the men are intimate friends of Mr. Mandel and were political powers in Maryland.

Federal prosecutors had charged in both trials that Mr. Mandel engineered a series of legislative actions to affect more than $1 million in profits for a racetrack owned by his friends.

Mr. Hess, the Rodgers brothers, and Mr. Cory had secretly purchased the Marlboro Racetrack on Dec. 31, 1971. In May, 1971, Mr. Mandel vetoed legislation that would have doubled the number of racing days at Marlboro from 18 to 36.

An increase in the number of racing days, which are regulated by the state, would have increased the income and the value of the Marlboro track, which had been described as rinky-dink and rundown when compared with the state's other racetracks.

Then, in 1972, the governor's veto of the legislation was easily overridden in the statehouse, where the bill seemed generally unimportant to legislators.

Learned Later

It was not until years later that legislators learned that ownership of the track had changed hands between the veto and the veto override.

Two legislators who testified at Mr. Mandel's trial recalled, however, that Mr. Mandel had encouraged the override, through his legislative lieutenant, Senate Majority Leader Roy Staten. The governor denied the allegation.

The appeals court said that its order for a retrial was based in large part on what it considered to be technical errors in the lower court trial presided over by Judge Robert Taylor of Nashville.

The jury was not properly instructed on the bribery law in connection with the U.S. mail fraud charges, the decision said, noting that the incomplete instructions "leads us to the conclusion that the jury really may have easily been misled."

Reportedly Restricts Navy to Smaller Carrier

Carter Said to Kill Marine-Jet Budget

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP) — President Carter has clouded the future of naval aviation by refusing in next year's budget to buy the plane that the Marines want and restricting the Navy to a small carrier, Pentagon sources said yesterday.

Mr. Carter, despite pleas by Marine leaders, has knocked out of his fiscal 1980 defense budget $200 million to continue development of the AV-8B Harrier, a fighter-bomber that can take off and land vertically.

The refusal assures a renewed fight in Congress this year over the future of such V-STOL aircraft, an acronym for vertical and short takeoff and landing.

Marine leaders, from the commandant, Gen. Louis Wilson, on down, have argued that a plane such as the advanced Harrier could be based in the field with the troops and provide immediate help in land battles.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown has been skeptical of the Harrier, maintaining that the Marines have failed to justify its expense, but he kept its development going last year.

The Marines have bought 110 of the first-generation Harriers, the AV-8A. But the British-built jet has been plagued with 32 crashes. The AV-8B was supposed to correct many of the flaws.

Some Pentagon analysts argued that the Marines were going too far into this type of aircraft and should rely more heavily on Navy planes to support their troops in battle. The Navy buys planes for the Marines, but Marines would fly the Harrier.

Navy officials see irony in the Carter administration pulling the Marines back from the V-STOL era while pushing the Navy into it by approving for the fiscal 1980 budget a small aircraft carrier. The small carrier is well suited for V-STOL aircraft.

Conventional Power

Mr. Carter, rejecting the recommendation of Mr. Brown, has decided tentatively to buy a medium-sized carrier of about 60,000 tons, instead of the 90,000-ton one that Navy leaders requested. Both would be conventionally, rather than nuclear, powered.

An argument made during the White House budget deliberations, sources said, was that Congress would be less likely to insist on a Nimitz nuclear-powered giant in the new budget if it were offered the "midi" of 60,000 tons. Congressional backers of a bigger carrier, it was reasoned, might be content to push the 60,000-ton carrier up to an 80,000 ton carrier, but one still conventionally powered, such as the John F. Kennedy, rather than insist on another 90,000-ton Nimitz.

Mr. Brown last year favored building a 60,000-ton carrier after Mr. Carter vetoed the fiscal 1979 defense bill because it authorized another $2 billion Nimitz nuclear carrier that he opposed. But Mr. Brown changed his mind and recommended the larger, conventionally powered ship to the president.

Navy Secretary Graham Claytor and Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of Naval operations, have appealed to Mr. Carter to approve the larger, 80,000-ton carrier.

— GEORGE C. WILSON

Would Allow Kiev-Class Ships to Stay at Sea

Soviet Carrier-Support Ship Said Floated

By Fred S. Hoffman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) — The Soviet Navy is fitting out its third major aircraft carrier and has deployed a big, new support ship that may enable Soviet carriers to remain at sea for extended periods, U.S. government sources report.

The sources said that a new carrier, of the 40,000-ton Kiev class, is in the water and well along toward readiness to join the Soviet fleet as early as next year.

The carrier was built in the same Black Sea shipyards as its sister vessels, the Kiev and the Minsk, which have been described as among the most heavily armed warships in the world.

"It wouldn't surprise us to see a fourth ship of that class," said a source, who asked to remain anonymous. He suggested that the Soviet Union probably would build even bigger carriers.

The Kiev entered the Mediterranean in late December. The Minsk remains in the Black Sea, but analysts believe that the Minsk eventually will be sent into the Pacific. They noted that the Soviet Union in the last few months acquired — from Japan — an 80,000-ton drydock for its major fleet base at Vladivostok. The sources say that the drydock is much bigger than needed for any ship in the Soviet Pacific fleet.

Of particular interest, government sources said, is a new type of replenishment ship that left the Black Sea for the Mediterranean only a few days after the Kiev did.

This support ship, which is said to be equipped to service the kind of planes and helicopters based on the Kiev, is about 200 meters long and displaces between 35,000 and 40,000 tons.

Although the Kiev and the replenishment ship, the Berezina, have not been on exercises together, experts said they believe that the Berezina likely will be used as a seagoing support base for the carrier and will allow the Kiev to remain away from land bases for long periods.

The U.S. Navy long has felt that the Soviet Union lagged in the ability to sustain its fleets at sea with replenishment ships, but the appearance of the Berezina suggests otherwise, as government sources said.

The Soviet interest in aircraft carriers is relatively recent, as its navy evolved from a coastal defense force to a fleet that ranged into virtually all of the world's oceans.

The U.S. carrier force has leveled off at 13 ships, about half the number at sea in the early 1960s.

U.S. carriers are bigger — up to 95,000 tons — and carry at least twice as many aircraft as the 36 aboard the Kiev carriers.

The Kiev carriers are armed with an array of weapons far more versatile than those on U.S. carriers, such as long-range, anti-ship missiles.

The Kiev class is unique among the world's carriers because its Yak-36 planes are advanced jets that can take off and land vertically, similar to the British-built Harriers. In addition, the Kiev is equipped with Ka-25 anti-submarine warfare helicopters.

Concorde Starts Regular Service Paris to Dallas

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI) — An Air France supersonic Concorde airliner took off today on an inaugural flight to Dallas-Fort Worth by way of Washington at 1:32 p.m. Paris time.

A British Airways Concorde was taking off at the same time. Both planes were scheduled to land on parallel runways at Dallas-Fort Worth, the world's biggest airport, at 3 p.m. Texas time.

Total flying time for the 5,000-mile trip will be 6½ hours. The Paris-Washington leg over the Atlantic ocean will be flown at supersonic speed and the Washington-Texas overland leg at subsonic speed.

Air France and British Airways crews fly as far as Washington, then Braniff Airways crews take over for the flight to Dallas.

Air France will make the Paris-Washington-Texas round trip twice a week. One-way fare is $1,260 or $200 over the subsonic first-class fare.

Smoking Report Called 'Propaganda'

U.S. Tobacco Men Refuse To Turn Over New Leafs

By Wayne King

WILSON, N.C., Jan. 12 (NYT) — Clifford Aycock, the relaxed, 64-year-old general manager of the Growers Cooperative Warehouse here in the heart of North Carolina's bright-leaf tobacco country, concedes anxiety that the government's latest anti-smoking broadside could lead to further bans or restrictions on the industry.

But he figures that a man with real political clout — the president of the United States — is on the side of tobacco.

"Looky here," he said conspiratorially, brandishing the Sept. 4 issue of Time, featuring a cover spread on Jimmy Carter rafting down the Colorado and playing softball in Plains, Ga. Mr. Aycock pointed a stubby finger at the color photos: "Look at the hat."

Closer inspection revealed that President Carter's baseball-style cap in both photos bears a small yellow emblem like the growers' own, which says: "Growers Warehouse 646 — Wilson."

"He wore it again last week when he went fishing at Guadeloupe," observed a local grower wearing a similar cap with "Pride in Tobacco" stitched across the front.

"We figure he's trying to tell us something — not to worry about Mr. Califphony." (Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, is also referred to here as "Joe Caligula" and other, even less complimentary names.)

Bumper Stickers

Outside, R.D. Morris, who farms 0 acres of leaf, slapped another bumper sticker on his car — beside ones proclaiming "North Carolina as Pride in Tobacco" and "We count on Tobacco." The new sticker says: "Califano Is Dangerous to My Health."

Mr. Califano, the nation's leading opponent of smoking, is as popular as a five-year drought here in the world's largest flue-cured tobacco market. And a new surgeon general's report released yesterday, labeling smoking "the single most important environmental factor" contributing to early death, did nothing for the greening of Mr. Califano's image.

Last August, Mr. Carter came to Wilson to view a tobacco auction and to reassure North Carolinians that he saw "nothing incompatible" between Mr. Califano's ardent anti-smoking campaign and continued government support of tobacco as a commodity. The president, who was given the cap that now lends visible reassurance to tobacco growers here, quipped that he would have brought Mr. Califano with him but for the fact that North Carolina is also a leading producer of bricks.

Although yesterday's sharp anti-smoking report from the surgeon general was taken largely as a 15th anniversary extension and expansion of a similar, more tempered, report that was the benchmark of the crusade, Mr. Califano seems to be regarded as the sole fount of anti-smoking sentiment.

"I'm sick and tired of Joe Califano ballyhooing the smoking and health question," said Jim Graham, North Calorlina's commissioner of agriculture. "This is supposed to be a report of the surgeon general, but it appears to me to be just another statement by Joe Califano."

'On Welfare and Stamps'

"Ninety percent of it is propaganda," contended Arpe Newton, who raised about 200,000 pounds of prime tobacco last year at an average price of more than $1.35 a pound. "If we done away with this tobacco, we'd all be on the welfare and the food stamps. The small farmer can't make it on corn and beans."

By tobacco farming standards, Mr. Newton, who is president of the Growers Cooperative of Wilson, is a big grower. The average grower in the area farms five acres or so, and his income is both chancy and marginal. But the high prices for tobacco — $2,700 per acre, gross — make it impossible for most small landowners to turn to anything else.

Thus, despite Mr. Carter's apparent affection for his tobacco grower's cap, there is trepidation in North Carolina.

Since the first surgeon general's report on tobacco in 1964, about 30 million Americans have abandoned smoking. Roughly 35 percent of adults now smoke, as against 42 percent 15 years ago.

Moreover, per capita tobacco consumption by adults is at its lowest point in two decades — 3,965 cigarettes annually as against 4,051 in 1977.

New, younger smokers have helped the industry, but domestic tobacco consumption is nonetheless down from 1977. Foreign markets have also helped, with the result that farmers are holding their own. Last year was regarded as the best on record in the Wilson area. But retrenchment is in the wind, and many farmers are angry.

"President Carter has made some hay in this state," said Sam McLawhorn, a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a tobacco grower at nearby Grifton. "But Mr. Califano is making tobacco a whipping boy. A man's smoking is his own damn business. Mr. Califano is making an ass of himself."

As the farmers' anger mounts, the tobacco industry appears to be taking action.

After decades of keeping a low profile, the industry, chiefly through the Tobacco Institute, its lobbying and information arm, has dramatically beefed up its staff and budget, and has mounted an aggressive public relations and lobbying effort.

The most visible manifestations are the successful fight against California's anti-smoking Proposition 5, which is said to have cost the Institute about $5 million, and a "Pride in Tobacco" roadside billboard campaign sponsored by industry leader R.J. Reynolds. The industry has also placed pro-tobacco ads in numerous publications, generally shunning television to avoid the equal-time rule.

Although leaders like Reynolds are enjoying substantial profits, there are indications that the industry is accelerating its nontobacco acquisitions, reflecting some concern over the future of smoking.

At the same time, tobacco farmers here and across the state maintain that smoking is here to stay.

Legion Disease Bacteria Found In Macy's Store

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP) — Bacteria associated with the Legionnaires Disease have been found in water samples taken from an air conditioning tower atop Macy's department store, the city Health Department said yesterday.

Officials said that the discovery does not necessarily explain the outbreak of the disease that claimed two lives here last summer.

The positive findings were made at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, the Health Department said.

The department said that the tower has not been in operation since October. It advised New Yorkers that there is no need for concern of contracting Legionnaires Disease by workers or shoppers in the garment district or in Macy's.

The department store, which claims to be the world's biggest, is located in the garment district, where the disease broke out in late August.

Rapid Growth of Hair Shortcut To Cheap Diagnosis of Disease

LONDON, Jan. 12 (Reuters) — Hair is rapidly becoming a key tool in inexpensive disease diagnosis. Hair sampling is simple and painless; hair is easier to store than blood or urine and is relatively easy to analyze, according to a review of hair's uses in the laboratory by the journal Science.

The trace elements that play important but little understood roles in human metabolism accumulate in hair in much higher concentrations than in the blood. Unusual concentrations of these elements may help in the diagnoses of cystic fibrosis, malnutrition, zinc deficiency, juvenile diabetes, learning disorders and congenital mental abnormalities.

But the use of hair in the last two categories is causing some controversy, as many scientists feel that hair diagnostics is not yet reliable enough to use in rating children's intelligence.

Still, Dr. Robert Pihl of Canada's McGill University, analyzing 14 trace elements in the hair of a children's group, reports a 98 percent accuracy in distinguishing between normal children and those with learning problems. Boston doctors have noticed that the hair of youngsters with cystic fibrosis has five times the normal content of sodium.

Young diabetes sufferers have shown low concentrations of chromium in their hair; marginal zinc deficiencies, which can cause slow growth and late sexual maturation, can be detected by hair-testing, tests have shown. And Los Angeles researchers have found that hair analysis is a better indicator of heroin use than urinalysis. By splitting a hair lengthwise doctors, can even tell when the drug was taken.

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Romania (air)	$	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	4,300.00	2,350.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
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A Rhomboid of Rhetoric

A month ago, The Economist of London called it "the crumbling triangle" from Addis Ababa to Kabul. A fortnight ago, Zbigniew Brzezinski enlarged it to "an arc of crisis" stretching along the shores of the Indian Ocean. Now Time magazine pictures a Soviet bear peering hungrily over an even larger "crescent of crisis" from Indochina to southern Africa. The chorus swells, along with the size of the menaced terrain, chanting a dithyramb of danger.

Actually, most Western analyses of the upheaval in Iran have been more prudent than the slogans in which they are packaged. Few lump the disorder in Turkey with the chronic fragility of Pakistan or confuse the U.S. stakes in Afghanistan with those in Iran. There is a wise consensus struggling to be heard that the instability in Iran poses a serious but not insurmountable challenge to Western interests in the Gulf. The vulnerability of our Gulf oil supply to similar disorder in Saudi Arabia has been dramatically exposed. And that vulnerability can itself weaken Western diplomacy. But the Soviet Union cannot be fairly charged with aggression or even reckless exploitation of the Iranian unrest. Given its own huge Moslem population, the Kremlin may have more to fear from a contagious Islamic nationalism than it stands to gain from the West's discomfort.

Still, gain it might. And so the sloganeering persists because anti-Soviet agitation is the safer or more profitable or at least more familiar pursuit in U.S. politics. And there are theorists ready to encourage our darkest fears. Henry Kissinger goes so far as to argue that the failure to arrest a "Soviet march through Africa" in recent years led directly to an erosion of U.S. influence in the Middle East. From the knee bone to the thigh bone to the collar bone, he intones, the "geopolitical momentum" is running against the United States and toward the Soviet Union.

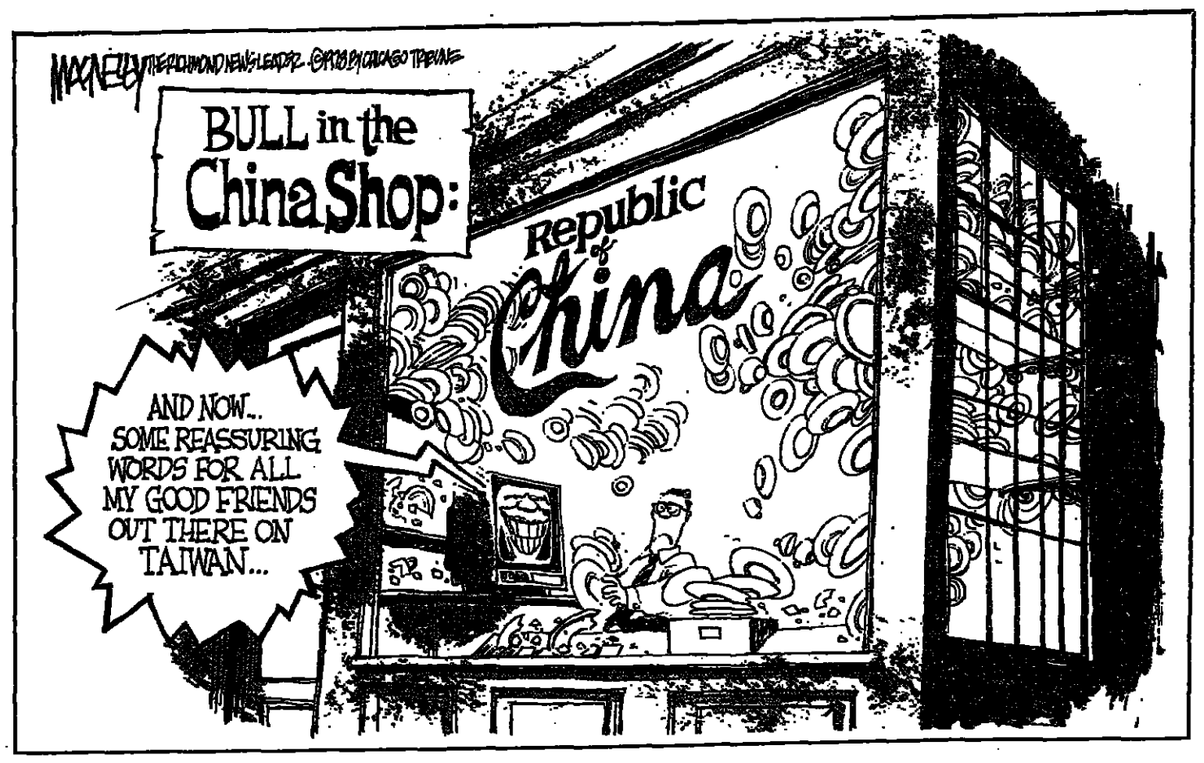
No matter, therefore, that the Soviet Union may be innocent of subversion in Iran. Or that the success of Soviet clients in Ethiopia and Afghanistan may be, geopolitically, small potatoes compared with pro-Western shifts in India and, above all, China. No matter that Kremlin strategists are probably obsessed by their own visions of setback on every side — by the "crescent of collusion" among Japan, China and the United States and the "diameter of defection" from Egypt to Romania. No matter what the objective causes of the shah's failure or the obvious weaknesses of Saudi "pillars" and Turkish "anchors," there persists in this country a powerful tendency to ignore the facts of life in a difficult world and to cast every problem as a more familiar contest for turf with the Soviet devil we know.

If they only could, the Russians would probably be delighted to carve up the vast world of underdeveloped nations into stable spheres of influence, as Europe was finally carved up. Like the United States, the Soviet Union is becoming a mostly conservative force in world affairs, restrained by the fear of nuclear war and burdened with the defense of far-flung political and economic interests. But Kissinger failed, while in office, to get the Russians to accept the *existing* balance of power throughout the Third World because they recognized it as an unequal division in favor of the United States, and unlikely to remain so forever.

The superpowers, in any case, are only beginning to learn that they cannot any longer stem the tides of nationalism and anti-colonialism or bid them run in only one direction. The central axiom of Soviet-U.S. relations today is that the interests of the two nations will periodically coincide and produce a collaboration to try to preserve stability in unstable lands and so avert a superpower conflict. But the competition for influence over other nations will also accelerate as Soviet and U.S. self-sufficiency, strategic and economic, is further diminished. And that is bound to inflame some otherwise marginal events.

In this competition, there will be no safety if both powers insist on winning every engagement, or hold each other responsible for every lost acre of pride, or fail to distinguish — first to themselves and then to each other — between interests that are truly vital and positions that are merely desirable. The problem in Iran and, by anxious analogy in Saudi Arabia, is oil. So why beat around the arcs and crescents?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



A Look Backstairs in the Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Members of the Congress are not all back here yet from the Christmas recess and their trips to Moscow, Peking and elsewhere, but their staff assistants are on the job, and they are probably the most powerful and least noticed army in Washington.

"Austerity" is the popular political word of the day, but not in the *offices on Capitol Hill. Ten years* ago, there were 4,489 personal and committee staff members in the Congress, and although the number of senators and representatives has remained the same over the past decade, the staff total in the last Congress was 13,276 and is still rising.

Inflation

The staff budget for the Senate in 1968 was $31 million and last year was $101 million The House staff budget in 1968 was $44 million and last year was $167 million. By law, a representative is limited to 18 personal staff members, with top salaries of $47,500 a year. A senator's staff is determined by the population of the state, with the *minimum staff* payroll at $508,221. And the maximum annual payroll for a single senator at roughly $2 million.

Part of the increase is blamed as usual on the inflation and part on the rising demands of public consumer groups and other lobbies, but over the years these staff members have taken on more and more responsibility — so much so that in some cases they not only seem to assist their masters but to replace them.

They not only write speeches, but conduct hearings, draft legislation, write committee reports, negotiate conference compromises between the House and Senate, mobilize public opinion, and advise lawmakers on how to vote.

In recent years, they have even been conducting investigations at home and abroad, sometimes on their own without the presence of their chiefs. And with the rise of subcommittees, each with its own staff, the congressional staff bureaucracy has grown even faster than the civil service in many of the executive departments.

Arguments

For example, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has a personal staff of 30 members, the same as the new junior senator from that state, Paul Tsongas. But Kennedy will also be chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, with a staff of 42 members under his direct control (the whole committee staff numbers around 300), and he is also chairman of the subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research of the Committee on Human Resources, with a staff of 12.

There are arguments for and against this expansion of congressional staffs. The complaint not so many years ago was that members of the House and Senate simply had no facilities to check the figures of, say, the budgets of the Defense Department or the Department of Health Education and Welfare. As the budgets have grown in size and complexity, so the argument goes, more subcommittees with their own staffs of experts had to be hired to keep up with the work load.

Thus the new budget committees of the House and Senate, with their economists and computers and other information retrieval systems, are obviously better equipped to question and challenge the claims and over-runs put forward by the vast bureaucracy of the executive.

The argument for this is obvious. The argument against it is that *these staffs amount to an unelected* hidden legislature whose members are now granted the privilege of sitting with members on the floor of the House and Senate and in the committee hearings, passing on the questions senators and representatives are presumed to know for themselves.

The contrast with members of the British House of Commons is perhaps not quite fair, since their constituencies are usually much smaller, but it is revealing nonetheless. Members of the House and Senate are paid *$57,500 a year, plus* traveling and other expenses. Members of the British House get about $12,500 a year and are limited to a *staff allowance of about $7,500.*

Another challenge to the present system in Washington is that many staff members are not accustomed to look after the public's business but to concentrate on the political interests and re-election of their bosses.

For example, there are radio and television studios in both the House and Senate, with a staff of 13 in the Senate and 22 in the House. Here members can read speeches prepared by staff members for delivery in the networks of their state or congressional district. One week the right honorable gentleman can pose as an expert on the Soviet missile system, or on Iran or the Israeli-Egyptian dispute, and the pity of it is that many of them actually come to regard themselves as experts on all these subjects.

In short, members have in effect the power to frank not merely letters through the mail but videotapes, which has obvious political advantages over their challengers. *It is scarcely surprising, therefore,* that sitting members of the Congress with their computers hooked into the Library of Congress information banks, and with their access to large staffs and communication networks and printed letters to their constituents tend to get re-elected.

In 1976, 97 percent of those standing for re-election were returned to the Congress; last year, 95 percent. It is true that the public demands more and more services from them — about malfunctioning traffic lights, delayed social security checks, unplowed wintery streets, etc.

And yet, the feeling is growing here that the staff problem on The Hill is getting out of hand. In fact, the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Frank Church, D-Idaho, is now in the process of actually cutting his committee staff by about a third — an astonishing presumption that may get him thrown out of the club.

A Tower of Babel In the U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Who's ahead in the great power game? To pose that question is to get, not an answer, but a dizzying *sense of intellectual confusion.*

U.S. opinion on basic issues of international affairs is so disorganized that debate proves difficult and coherent policy virtually impossible. Listening to Jimmy Carter, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Cyrus Vance, one feels they need to be introduced to each other.

The president gives visitors the impression of confidence and serenity. He says that at Guadeloupe he and the leaders of Britain, France and West Germany agreed that over the past two years the shift had been toward the West and not toward the Soviet Union. He acknowledges problems in Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa. But he cites as gains a revitalization of NATO, the emergence of China, growing ties with Eastern Europe and a turning away from the Soviet Union and Cuba in southern Africa.

Mr. Kissinger gives the impression the Russians are coming, bigger and badder than ever. He speaks of the "Soviet march through Africa with Cuban troops from Angola to Ethiopia." He says the "geopolitical momentum has turned against us" in "such countries as Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia."

He asserts that "Soviet moves toward Afghanistan and Southern Yemen" have "decreased the importance of friendship with the United States and emboldened our opponents." To him the Vietnamese assault on Cambodia is "another example of a Soviet-sponsored invasion."

Mr. Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, conveys a sense of embattled siege that has led one Cabinet officer to remark that he acts as though he were "Horatio at the bridge." He has kept up a running war with a quartet of assistant secretaries of state whom he strongly implies are not sufficiently alert to the menace of Soviet expansionism.

In an interview published in The New York Times Magazine by James Reston, he said: "There is no doubt that the growth of Soviet military power. . . is a threat. . . Beyond Soviet power I would say regional conflict . . is a serious problem."

He goes on to invoke the possible intersection of the "increase in Soviet power" and the political "disintegration" in regions "that are important to us." In that connection he referred to an "arc of instability — the Gulf, Iran all the way down to southern Africa."

Secretary of State Vance gives me the impression of a person with *genuine foreboding that things may* be coming apart. He has fixed as his primary target arrangements to put a lid on the arms race through agreement with the Soviet Union. He seeks to manage all other matters — the Middle East, the Gulf, Southeast Asia — in ways that do not provoke Moscow or provide temptation for Soviet intervention.

When asked whether the West is at a disadvantage, he warns against falling "into the trap of accepting oversimplified generalities." When asked about a possible reversion to cold war with the Soviet Union, he speaks of "resigning" — a word *that carries real weight with a lawyer* used to precision.

If only because of those somber tones, Mr. Vance seems to have the surest grip on what is happening. But at best he qualifies for the "armchair of the year" award. For his operative skill lags behind his analytic ability.

In the case of Iran, for example, he came on the scene late, and was slow to develop a grip on the essentials. He has been paying out real assets — first in the person of the shah, and next in the unity of the armed forces — in hopes of winning compromises from opposition religious and political leaders who have no interest in compromise, or indeed ability to deliver their followers.

Moreover, Mr. Vance is not gifted as a public figure. He resists pressure from aides to force the conflict with Brzezinski to a head. When asked if he doesn't think he should dramatize issues for the country, he says, "Sometimes yes, sometimes no."

The limited capacity for public articulation is apt to have important consequences. For Mr. Kissinger excels in public appeal. The tough position he is taking smells of a move toward Republican opposition as distinct from the bipartisan responsibility appropriate to a former secretary of state. It suggests that the forthcoming debate over an arms control treaty with the Soviet Union will generate enormous heat — and perhaps no light.

Those Killer Cigarettes

So now the United States has a new surgeon general's report on the health hazards of smoking and the message is even grimmer than it was from the same office 15 years ago. The evidence is much stronger that cigarette smoking is implicated in heart disease and cancer, the nation's leading killers; and new data now link it to many more bronchial diseases, allergies and adverse reactions to drugs. Cigarettes pose particular risks to pregnant women, children and workers exposed to toxic chemicals. Summing it all up, HEW Secretary Califano, a reformed three-packs-a-day addict, concludes that "smoking is even more dangerous — indeed, far more dangerous — than was supposed in 1964."

That conclusion will surprise no one, except perhaps the tobacco industry, now virtually the only voice in the country still claiming that the health perils of its products are uncertain. Most smokers themselves are well aware of the danger. Most have either tried to quit or would like to. The problem remains: How can the nation break its tobacco habit?

Here, the new report offers only sketchy guidance. Remarkably little is known about why people start to smoke or how they can be helped to stop. Dire warnings, anti-smoking programs, hypnosis, drug treatment, psychological counseling, electric shock — no one is sure what works best. Should physicians encourage a switch to low-nicotine, low-tar cigarettes to reduce each puff's effect? Or should they encourage high-nicotine, low-tar cigarettes so that smokers can satisfy their craving for nicotine with fewer puffs? No one is sure. Do teenagers start to smoke because of pressure from peers? To emulate adults or defy them? The evidence is inconclusive.

The new report is a scientific review, not a policy paper. Surely its findings amply justify Secretary Califano's vigorous propaganda campaign against smoking. He relies heavily on education and research, but is undercut by opposition from the tobacco states and the merely lukewarm support from the White House. There is some hope that persuasion will help: 30 million Americans have already quit smoking and per capita cigarette consumption is at its lowest point in two decades.

But stronger medicine is likely to be needed. The research focus should shift now from documentation of the hazards to exploration of the remedies. The weeds are killing more than 350,000 Americans each year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rhodesia Isn't Vietnam

By Richard West

LONDON — The Irish writer Conor Cruise O'Brien once remarked apropos Africa that when people do not understand any political situation, they try to explain it by an analogy: hence the misleading comparisons between Rhodesia and Vietnam.

On the face of it, there would seem to be a resemblance. In Rhodesia, as once in Vietnam, a largely white army is fighting local guerrilla forces who indeed compare themselves with the Viet Cong and like to use Marxist rhetoric. The Rhodesian government, like the old government in Saigon, continually warns that victory for its enemies will lead to Communist rule over neighboring parts of the continent — the domino theory revived.

U.S. volunteers in the Rhodesian Army have lent a flavor of Vietnam to local slang, so that killing guerrillas is now generally known as "wasting gooks" rather than "slotting ters," or "revving floppies," the phrases of a year ago. A U.S. officer whose troops had been given the freedom of Shamva, a backwoods Rhodesian mining town, made an impassioned speech comparing Rhodesia's struggle to the American War of Independence and quoting liberally from Tom Paine, whom most Rhodesians would probably think a dangerous Red. (Not only soldiers but also journalists have moved from Vietnam to Rhodesia, to waste on bar customers the same kind of gloomy prophecies that they had made on the terrace of the Continental Hotel in Saigon. Unconsciously, perhaps, we journalistic vultures tend to equate the plight of one doomed regime with the other.)

The analogy is at most a half-truth. For one thing, the white Rhodesians are not an alien army but settlers who feel that they belong in Africa as rightfully as Americans belong in the United States. Nor can they be compared to the French in Vietnam who were, for the most part, transient businessmen and officials who never thought of the country as home, *a place to grow old and die.* Nor is there much resemblance between the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front and the Communists in Vietnam, whether Viet Minh, Viet Cong or conventional troops of Hanoi. Although Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Ian Smith, likes to frighten us with talk of a Marxist danger, few of the guerrillas are Marxist except in the limited, African sense of somebody who gets paid by the Russians. A white Rhodesian leftist, who calls *himself a "pseudo-Marxist" said* mournfully that "in Marxist terms what is happening here is an attempt by the black bourgeoisie to take over from the white bourgeoisie, using the young peasants to fight for them."

A guerrilla victory might result in the kind of mindless savagery that occurred in Cambodia in 1975 but it would not produce the disciplined, no-doubt-severe socialist system that now obtains in Vietnam. Of course, the character of the Rhodesian war might be abruptly changed if Cuba intervened with tanks, heavy artillery and political commissars, but in that case the analogy with Vietnam would be still more misleading, with Cubans being compared to U.S. troops.

Perhaps because they feel they belong there, the whites in Rhodesia enjoy an incomparably higher morale than did the Americans in Vietnam, although the Americans once thought they could win, and most Rhodesians know they are losing. In Vietnam, even before the Tet offensive of 1968, there was a kind of uncertainty, uneasiness, even guilt among Americans, even among those who really believed *that they could build a worthy and* stable government in Saigon. Idealism was flawed by self-doubt. Then came disillusionment, the breakdown of discipline in the army, drug abuse and a loss of will.

The Rhodesians, by contrast, do not pretend to be fighting for some altruistic principle but to defend their families, their land, their jobs and way of life. Few probably think they can preserve all these things, yet they consider them *worth a fight. Many youngsters en*joy the war, while even middle-aged men are ready to spend up to half the year in uniform in the bush. They revel in the sense of being the outnumbered, the underdogs, without allies. "What a time it's been. . . " goes one popular ballad among the whites. ". . . with so few friends to help us." The once-lazy and spoiled Rhodesian whites have become through adversity, and even to their own surprise, a *fighting force of toughness and* ferocity.

The crack U.S. troops in Vietnam, the Special Forces and the Marines, for example, *maintained* high morale, at least till 1968, as a result of discipline and a belief that they were fighting for a worthy cause. The Rhodesians are disciplined and believe in their cause, but they are also fighting to preserve their small nation. The rest of the world may condemn the Rhodesians *for having so long maintained* white supremacy over the blacks, but unlike the Americans in Vietnam, the white Rhodesians themselves suffer little from guilt on this score. If morale finally breaks, this will not be because of a liberal conscience.

Richard West, a correspondent for the Spectator of London, wrote this article for The New York Times.

International Opinion

Iran and U.S. Policy

When will Washington learn that a great power does not best conduct its international diplomacy by newspaper leaks? There is obviously a battle going on within the administration between those who believe that the United States should drop the shah and those who do not. Perhaps those urging the first course should remember that a big power, like an individual, does itself grievous harm by dropping erstwhile friends when the going gets rough. This applies particularly in the case of Iran. . . Not all the sending of F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia would counteract the effect of any weakening of U.S. support for the shah, however it was masked. Many would undoubtedly remember the masses of weaponry poured into South Vietnam up to the moment of the removal of the rug from under President Thieu.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

* * *

If the shah remains, he can gain no backing for his government from the crowds in the streets. If the shah goes, the army is likely to take over and put an end to all hope of representative government. It seems that the only person who can still find a way out of [Premier Shahpur] Bakhtiar's difficulties is the shah himself, for what might happen next *would depend not only on his going on a* holiday but on the manner of his going. If he left with ill grace, that would be the army's cue. But if he went quickly, expressing confidence in a new government and the wish that his absence might be used to consolidate civilian rule, the new premier would have a better chance than he has at present.

— From the Guardian (London).

The Absurd Americans

By Walter Goodman

NEW YORK — European visitors to these shores, from Alexis de Tocqueville to Gunnar Myrdal, have instructed us shrewdly on the vagaries of our national life. Now Eugene Ionesco, the Romanian-born French playwright, back in Paris after a trip here, has made his contribution to a valuable tradition. Writing in Le Figaro, Mr. Ionesco reported that wherever he went he encountered "anti-American Americans," who were never happier than when they were blaming themselves "for all that is wrong in the world." The playwright, known for his sense of the absurd, concluded that to be appreciated in the United States country, "*one must, above all, never say that* Americans are not the worst criminals of humanity."

No Revelation

This will come as no revelation to anyone who has followed the behavior of a part of the political left in the United States over many years. There is the revisionist historian who finds mainly invidious motives in Soviet behavior in Eastern Europe. There is the movie actress who goes gaga over the indoctrination of the young in "progressive" countries. There is the polemicist who uses the word "fascist" to describe whatever displeases him. What Mr. Ionesco encountered is the mentality that sees in the past of the United States and in its present little besides exploitation, bigotry, violence and dishonesty.

Examples of these failings, alas, abound. However, those whom Mr. Ionesco calls "masochists" do not array the nation's failures against its successes. What would be the pleasure in that? No, instead the sins of this country are contrasted with the alleged glories on other lands; and so we have been treated to the anomaly of ostensible champions *of a freer social order in the* United States playing publicist to Stalin's Russia, or Mao's China, or Castro's Cuba.

This political theater of the absurd does perform useful functions. It draws attention to injustice and inequity at home, and discourages the self-infatuation to which the nation is prone. But to confess admiration for the United States among the New Left, radical left or chic left is to invite hilarity. Their predilection for finding so much ill and so little good here has boomeranged against the entire left. The right has been given free title to anything that smacks of patriotism. And patriotism, in those circles, often means isolationism, xenophobia and mere truculence.

The odd thing about the disaffection on the left is that for the past half century the liberal cause has done very well in the United States. There have surely been failures along with the accomplishments; fear sometimes gets the better of hope, self-interest smothers compassion. But even in the immediate period of nervous retrenchment, the United States remains a remarkably free and innovative society.

None of that matters to the comfortably situated "radicals" whom Mr. Ionesco is likely to have met at receptions during his stay. Is it ideology or temperament that causes them to scorn the steady improvement of life for the majority of our people and to turn to dictatorships for inspiration? To answer that would take one of Mr. Ionesco's absurdist plays.

Mr. Goodman is an editor for the Editorial Opinion page of The New York Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 13, 1904

LONDON — The social dullness of this city is simply appalling. Wherever you go you hear the same remark: "Is anybody going to do anything?" It is apparent now that there is a great tendency to lay the blame of all this social depression to the wretched South African war. Combined with developments in the Far East, the Stock Exchange has come to absolute stagnation, and this has *affected the merrymaking in* the West End. Finally, however, some residents are returning from the country, and Picadilly does not look such a street of deserted houses as it has lately.

Fifty Years Ago

January 13, 1929

NEW YORK — "A new era is inaugurated," says Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War under Taft and now Governor-General of the Philippines, respecting economic legislation just passed by the legislature. Gov. Stimson's phrase is not new. Harrison said he inaugurated a new era. It largely went to smash, and then Leonard Wood came with his new era. Stimson succeeds Wood. The United States has about 70 percent of the Philippines' business, due to the tariff applied to other countries. Something has to be done to business law in the Philippines; nobody yet knows just what.

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هكذا من الأصل

United Press International

TEMPERATURE RISING — Firefighters battle one of about 50 brush fires that broke out Wednesday near Sydney. Parts of Australia were feeling the effects of a heat wave, and the temperature reached 115 degrees Fahrenheit in areas in the state of New South Wales.

'Significant, But Not Devastating Impact'

U.S. Projects Effects of 1-Year Oil Ban

By J.F. Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP) - Another oil embargo, even one sting as long as a year, would ve "a significant, but not devas- ting impact" on the U.S. econo- y, and even that effect could be matically reduced by a 500-mil- n-barrel strategic petroleum serve, according to a congression- study.

The study, released today by the nate Energy and Natural Re- urces Committee, analyzes the re- lts of an oil embargo during 1982 unemployment and economic owth.

The United States imports daily re than 8 million barrels of oil, arly half of daily consumption. uring the five-month Arab oil em- rgo in 1973-1974, U.S. imports re cut by nearly 2 million barrels day. Since then, however, the S. total dependence on Arab oil s increased from about 8 percent 21 percent.

As a result of the Arab oil em- rgo and the nearly fourfold oil- ice increase that accompanied it, flation during 1974 and 1975 was reased by nearly 1.8 percent; the barge's ripple effects in the nomy raised unemployment 1.7 rcent by 1975, and it reduced real nomic growth by 3 percent in 74.

Long Gasoline Lines

What most people in the United tes remember about the Arab oil bargo, however, is the long gaso- e lines that were the result of a vernment-forced gasoline short- e. William Simon, who then head- the Federal Energy Administra- n, ordered the oil industry to ild up stocks of heating and fuel . and to reduce gasoline produc- n. As a result, consumers were ed with gasoline shortages far in ess of what would have other- e resulted from the oil cutoff.

The study, done by the Congres- nal Budget Office, examines the pact of cutbacks of up to 4 mil- n barrels a day — half of current S. imports — with a 500-million- rel oil reserve during 1982.

If supplies were reduced by 3 llion barrels a day during 1982 d the country was able to draw a 500-million-barrel oil reserve, study says, unemployment uld increase by 1 percent, and i economic output would drop 2.9 percent. It would also in- ase prices across the economy an average of 1.3 percent during 82.

The Congressional Budget Office s that the strategic petroleum re- ve "would offset some of the economic disruptions." A 500-million-barrel reserve, the study says, would prevent a loss of an additional $20 billion in real gross national product in 1982.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Energy Committee, said that the "report emphasizes the high cost of continuing dependence on foreign oil."

Even with the passage of the president's national energy plan last year, the United States is expected to be importing 2 million to 4 million barrels more a day in the 1980s.

Created by Congress in 1975, the petroleum reserve has been riddled with extensive cost overruns and continuing slippage. President Carter has called for a 1-billion-barrel, $25-billion oil reserve in the 1980s. Last year he called on the Energy Department to have 250 million barrels stored by the end of last year; there is only 70 million barrels stored — the equivalent of a week's imports.

The report does not assess the likelihood of another Arab oil embargo, although last year, during President Carter's visit to Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Fahd all but ruled out another embargo.

U.S. Gives Oil-Crisis Plan Based on No Iran Exports

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (NYT) — The Carter administration yesterday made public its proposed contingency plans to allocate and set prices of crude oil if the political turmoil in Iran prevents it from resuming oil exports.

The plans are the latest in a series being prepared by the Energy Department for use in the event of a serious shortage of petroleum. The United States ordinarily gets about 5 percent of its crude oil from Iran, but exports from there stopped late last month.

The difference is being made up by importing more from other oil-producing countries and by drawing on oil in storage. But Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has warned that stringent measures might be necessary if the shutdown of exports from Iran were to continue through next summer.

David Bardin, administrator of the Economic Regulatory Administration in the Energy Department, said that the new standby regulations would help to prepare the United States to meet interruptions in oil supply ranging from mild temporary losses to serious disruptions.

Spread the Hardship

The crude-oil allocation plan would permit the Energy Department to undertake a variety of moves intended to spread the hardship of a shortage equitably among refiners. Some rules would apply only to large refiners, others only to small refiners and still others to both.

The price of crude oil, which is under government controls, could continue to be determined by the present regulations or by special pricing rules proposed today, according to the Energy Department.

The department said that it would take public comments on the proposed contingency plan until March 16. Then the plan will be revised into its final form. It may be implemented on order from the Secretary of Energy in an emergency.

Besides the plan for crude oil disclosed yesterday, the department is working on plans for gasoline rationing, the accumulation of a strategic petroleum reserve and the enforcement of mandatory conservation. None, however, has been completed yet.

That has generated some criticism. The general counsel of the Independent Gasoline Marketers Council, Jack Blum, said in a telephone interview: "The present situation, five years after the Arab oil embargo, is inexcusable. The Department of Energy should have had things in place long ago."

Mr. Blum, whose council members sell about 12 percent of the gasoline at retail nationwide, asserted that if the 1973 regulations still in place "had to be put into effect in a supply crisis, the country would fall apart." He contended that the regulations were inapplicable because so many factors had changed during the last five years.

The contingency plan for gasoline rationing, which would limit each motorist to about two gallons a day, was proposed last June. Public comments have been received, and the revised plan is being drafted for submission to Congress during the session that opens Monday.

If Congress approves the plan, the president will have the authority to implement it unless either House of the Congress vetoes his order to put rationing into force. The plan calls for ration coupons based on registered vehicles, instead of on licensed drivers as in the plan used during World War II.

At present rates of deposit, the strategic petroleum reserve will reach almost 200 million barrels by the end of this year. That would cover about a year's worth of oil that the United States would have gotten from Iran, assuming that imports from the other oil-producing nations remain at high levels.

But none of that oil will be available until next fall, at the earliest, because the machinery to pump it out of storage in the ground will not be installed until then.

The contingency plan for mandatory conservation is still in planning, according to officials in the Energy Department. It would require service stations to limit their hours or to close on Sunday and would impose other similar measures.

2 Israelis Seized By Dutch Police After Shootout

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12 (UPI) — Two young Israelis who handcuffed three police officers and fled with their guns Tuesday night were arrested today after a shootout, a police spokesman said.

A state police squad tracked them down to a house in Amsterdam, where "they fired from the house and police returned the fire," the spokesman said.

They were identified only by their initials, E.K., 20, and Y.A., 21. One of the two was injured and hospitalized.

The two young men had escaped two weeks ago from a youth prison where they were being held for robberies.

Tuesday, the two fugitives held at gunpoint three policemen who had tried to check their identity, handcuffed them and fled with their pistols.

3 Blasts Set Off In Rhodesia City

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Jan. 12 (AP) — Nationalist guerrillas set off three blasts almost simultaneously in this southern city last night, damaging an electricity substation and a rail line, both within three miles of the city center, police reported.

Police said that damage was minor and that there were no casualties. The explosions follow stepped up guerrilla attacks in Bulawayo and in Salisbury, about 300 miles north.

For more than two years, guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union have been operating in Bulawayo's black townships.

British Airways Strike Delays Berlin Flights

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (AP) — A wildcat strike by British Airways pilots caused delays today for most commercial flights to and from West Berlin, airlines officials said.

The pilots called the strike to protest the British airline's use of long-range aircraft and crew on the short run from London to Paris.

Kahnweiler, 94, Early Promoter of Cubists, Is Dead

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP) — Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler, 94, the maverick art dealer whose fondness for the outrageous gave the world Picasso, Braque and Juan Gris, has died, it was announced today.

The son of a prosperous German-Jewish family in Mannheim, Mr. Kahnweiler preferred art to the family business, and at 23 he came to Paris to open his own dealership.

Mr. Kahnweiler went against every tenet of the profession, buying only those paintings that the public could dislike. Cubism was a pet aversion at the time.

He financed Picasso and several other pioneers of cubism, advancing them money in return for their paintings.

Picasso and friends would act out an elaborate charade each month, coming to Mr. Kahnweiler's office, cap in hand, and saying: "Boss, we've come for our money."

In World War I, Mr. Kahnweiler's paintings were seized and sold as enemy property, flooding the market with low-priced Picasso, Braque and Vlaminck originals. The Nazis also plundered his collection and forced Mr. Kahnweiler to flee.

A believer in cubism almost to the exclusion of all other trends, Mr. Kahnweiler gave the painting its most lucid definition — a flat surface on which the painter wants to convey his sensations.

Cubism, he said, was "a form of writing, a structuring of signs that enables us to read the artist's experience. The outrage of the naive spectator is a result of misreading those signs, of seeing only the distortion without the creative impulse behind it . . . The mere effort demanded of him is enough to make him resentful."

Six Die in Austria Fire

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Jan. 12 (AP) — Six derelicts, four men and two women, died early today in a fire in an abandoned house here, police reported.

Armored Corps Chief Appointed in Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 12 (UPI) — Brig. Gen. Amnon Reshef, a deputy commander of the armored corps who led a tank regiment during the 1973 October war, today replaced Maj. Gen. Moshe Peled as the chief of Israel's armored force.

Gen. Reshef was promoted to major general as part of his appointment.

Chinese Aide in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 12 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien arrived here today for a four-day visit.

Man Blown Up In Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (AP) — A suspected terrorist was blown up by his own bomb in Copenhagen early today, police said.

At first, police believed that the explosion was either suicide or a terrorist action. After closer investigation, the chief of the homicide squad, Volmer Petersen, said that the suicide theory had been dropped and that all indications were that a terrorist killed himself by accident.

Mr. Petersen said that the device was a time-bomb of a very dangerous nature and that it was accidentally detonated in the hands of the unidentified man.

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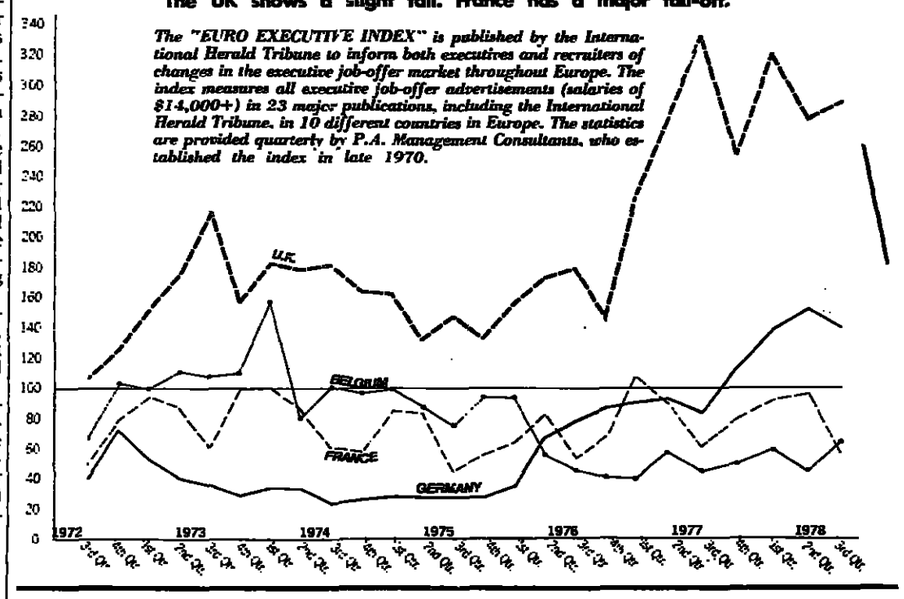

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U.S. Taxpayers Overseas Face Complex Rules

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON (IHT) — With a few exceptions, Americans living abroad must now begin calculating the U.S. income tax in accordance with the new rules passed by Congress in October.

These are significantly more complex than the previous law, since they replace a simple income exclusion with special deductions. They also will necessitate the keeping of complete and accurate records for calculating the deductions and defending them if necessary. It is almost impossible to overstate the importance of this type of recordkeeping.

To claim the provisions of the new law, a taxpayer would have to be a bonafide resident of a foreign country for one uninterrupted tax year or be outside the United States for 17 out of 18 consecutive months.

While the new law may mean additional U.S. income tax payments over the previous law, the amounts owed are far less for some taxpayers than they would have been if the foreign-income provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 had gone into effect.

New Deductions

The new deductions include:

● Cost-of-living. Found by using the table printed above. A new table, adjusted for inflation, will be issued every year.

● Education. The amount spent for educating dependent children from kindergarten through grade 12 in a U.S.-type school. Room and board and round-trip transportation between the school and the tax home can only be deducted if there is no U.S.-type school in the taxpayer's immediate area.

● Home leave. The cost of one-round trip (flying coach) between the tax home abroad and place of residence in the United States for the taxpayer and his dependents. If there is no U.S. residence, the deductions would be for flights to the nearest port of entry.

● Hardship. A deduction of $5,000 will be allowed for those working in hardship areas. Hardship areas are listed in the table printed above.

● Housing. A deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of a base housing amount which was considered by Congress to be one-sixth of earned income. In practice, to calculate the base housing amount a taxpayer will subtract housing costs (not including insurance and interest) and the deductions for cost of living, education, home leave and hardship from earned income and take 20 percent of what is left.

Four Examples

The following are four examples of how these deductions would be calculated, illustrating aspects of the new law. In each example, it is assumed that the taxpayer will take the standard deduction, which, along with the personal exemptions and tax credits, is built into the tax tables and does not have to be calculated.

● Consider a married taxpayer with two children living in France with a base salary of $30,000, a cost-of-living allowance of $4,600, a housing allowance of $9,000, an education allowance of $4,200 and a home-leave allowance of $2,000. Adding these figures he finds his total earned income to be $49,800.

Looking in the table he finds France is a country in area "H" and the deduction for a family of four in an area "H" country is $4,600. He has spent $4,200 for education and $2,000 for home leave and $9,000 for housing.

To find his base housing amount he adds his cost-of-living deduction and his education, home leave and housing costs, getting $19,800 and subtracts this from total earned income of $49,800, leaving $30,000. He takes 20 percent of $30,000 or $6,000 for his base housing amount. To find his housing deduction, he subtracts the base amount from his housing costs getting $3,000.

He now totals his deductions for housing, cost of living, education and home leave — $3,000 + $4,600 + $4,200 + $2000 — getting $13,800. Subtracting this from his earned income, he finds he has a taxable income of $36,000 and before foreign tax credit his U.S. income tax is $7,632.

If he pays $6,225 in French income tax, which is credited dollar-for-dollar against U.S. income taxes, under the new law he would owe $1,407. Under the old law he would owe nothing, his U.S. tax before foreign-tax credit of $5,360 ($3,815 for those abroad more than three years) being totally offset. But under the Tax Reform Act he would have owed about $4,600 in U.S. income taxes.

● For those U.S. citizens abroad who get a salary but no allowances or for those who are self-employed, consider an American claiming four dependents living in West Germany who gets a salary of $55,000 but no specific allowances. He spends $12,000 for housing and $5,000 for education and $3,000 for home-leave flights to the United States.

The cost-of-living table shows him that West Germany is an "I" area country and the deduction for a family of five is $5,900. He totals that figure with his home leave, housing and education costs getting $25,900. He subtracts this from his $55,000 earned income leaving $29,100 and takes 20 percent of that figure or $5,820 for base housing costs. He subtracts the base housing figure from his $12,000 total housing cost and finds his housing deduction is $6,180.

He totals his cost-of-living, education, home-leave and housing deductions — $5,900 + $5,000 + $3,000 + $6,180 — getting $20,080 in total deductions, giving him a taxable income of $34,920.

He takes the standard deduction, etc., which is already built into the tax tables and finds that his U.S. tax before foreign tax credit is $6,611. Under the old law, he would have had a taxable income of $35,000 and a U.S. tax reform credit of $6,629 if he had been abroad less than three years. If he had been abroad for three years or more, he would have had a $30,000 taxable income and taxes of $5,168.

● To illustrate the hardship deduction, consider a married taxpayer with one child living in Saudi Arabia who has a salary of $25,000 and allowances of $3,200 for cost of living, $1,700 for education, $2,500 for home leave and $35,000 for housing, all of which represent actual costs. His earned income is $67,400.

Looking at the cost-of-living table, he finds that the amount listed is $3,400 and this is his cost-of-living deduction no matter what his allowance might be. He totals this with his costs for education, home leave and housing — $3,400 + $1,700 + $2,500 + $35,000 — getting $42,600. Finding that Saudia Arabia is listed as a hardship area in the table, he adds the $5,000 hardship deduction getting $47,600. He subtracts this from his earned income leaving $19,800 and takes 20 percent of that figure or $3,960 for his base housing cost. He then subtracts this amount from his total housing cost of $35,000 to find his housing deduction of $31,040.

He adds his deductions for cost of living, education, hardship, home leave and housing — $3,400 + $1,700 + $5,000 + $2,500 + $31,040 — getting $43,640. Subtracting this from his $67,400 earned income, he finds that his taxable income is $23,760 and his U.S. income tax before foreign-tax credits is $3,731.

Under the old law his taxable income, after figuring in the standard deduction, personal exemptions and credits, would have been $41,665 or $36,665 if he had been abroad more than 3 years. His U.S. tax before foreign credit would have been $12,939 or $10,639.

● To show how the new law works if the cost-of-living deduction exceeds the amount shown in the table consider a U.S. taxpayer with five dependents living in the United Kingdom and earning a salary of $30,000 with allowances of $1,000 for cost of living, $5,500 for education, $3,000 for home leave and $10,000 for housing. This gives him earned income of $49,500.

The table shows that the United Kingdom is an "A" area country with a cost-of-living deduction of $0. The taxpayer would then total his cost-of-living deduction and his education, home leave and housing costs — $0 + $5,500 + $3,000 + $10,000 — getting $18,500. He subtracts this from his earned income getting $31,000 and takes 20 percent of that figure to get his base housing amount of $6,200. He subtracts the base housing amount from his housing costs to find his housing deduction which is $2,800.

He totals his cost-of-living, education, home-leave and housing deductions — $0 + $5,500 + $3,000 + $2,800 — getting $11,300 which he subtracts from his earned income of $49,500 to get his taxable income of $38,200. His U.S. tax before foreign-tax credit would be $7,855.

Under the old law his taxable income would have been $29,500 ($24,500 if he was abroad more than three years) and his taxes would have been $4,738 or $3,267.

Section 119 Expanded

The new law also expands Section 119 of the Tax Code which excludes from income meals and housing provided to the employee on the business premises of the employer, by broadening the definition of what types of housing are included under that section. It also allows those taxpayers living "camp-style" — in a common area not available to the public — in hardship areas to choose whether to claim 119 benefits plus a $20,000-income exclusion or to take the special deductions. For those claiming the 119 benefits plus the exclusion, foreign income taxes paid on the excluded amount would not be allowed as a credit against U.S. income taxes.

To illustrate how this would work consider two U.S. taxpayers, both with four dependents, with salaries of $20,000 and with allowances of $7,000 for education, $4,000 for home leave and housing worth $20,000. However the first works in a "B" area country and gets a cost-of-living allowance of $300, while the second works in a "K" area country and gets a cost-of-living allowance of $8,700. The earned income of the first is $51,300, the second $59,700.

Taking Section 119 plus the exclusion, the first taxpayer drops his $20,000 housing costs from his $51,300 earned income leaving $31,300. He then takes the $20,000 exclusion leaving $11,300 taxable income and a tax of $507.

Using the alternative method — taking the special deductions plus the hardship deduction — gives a taxable income of $18,000 and a tax of $1,866 so in this case the 119 benefits plus the exclusion is clearly preferable.

In the case of the second taxpayer, taking 119 benefits plus the exclusion will give him a taxable income of $59,700 less $20,000 housing costs less the $20,000 exclusion or $19,700, with a U.S. tax of $2,261.

Using the alternative method, the taxpayer finds his cost-of-living deduction from the table, he gets his hardship deduction and his education and home-leave allowances represent actual costs and are therefore deductible. He must calculate his housing deduction.

To do this he totals his cost-of-living, education, hardship and home-leave deductions and adds his housing costs — $8,700 + $7,000 + $5,000 + $4,000 + $20,000 — getting $44,700 and subtracts this from his $59,700 earned income leaving $15,000. His base housing cost is 20 percent of $15,000 or $3,000 and his deduction is his $20,000 housing costs less the base housing amount or $17,000.

He then totals his deductions for cost-of-living, education, hardship, home-leave and housing — $8,700 + $7,000 + $5,000 + $4,000 + $17,000 — getting $41,700 and subtracting that from his $59,700 earned income he finds his taxable income is $18,000 and his U.S. tax is $1,866. Comparing this with the $19,700 taxable income and $2,261 tax resulting from use of 119 plus the exclusion, he finds that using the special deductions is preferable. However, cases of this type are not likely and in most instances the Section 119 benefits will result in a lower tax.

The new law also provides that in cases where, because of adverse conditions, a taypayer must maintain his family in a foreign place other than his tax home, the base housing cost for the tax home will be zero.

To illustrate this, consider the second taxpayer in the example above but with a second foreign home for his family worth $20,000. His earned income would be $79,700.

To calculate his base housing cost he totals his deductions plus the cost of the two homes — $8,700 + $7,000 + $5,000 + $4000 + $20,000 + $20,000 — getting $64,700 and subtracts this from his $79,700 earned income getting $15,000. His base housing cost is $3,000 which he subtracts from the $20,000 cost of the home maintained for his dependents getting $17,000. However, the $20,000 cost of his tax home at his place of work is fully deductible. Totalling his deductions — $8,700 + $7,000 + $5,000 + $4,000 + $17,000 + $20,000 — he gets $61,700 and subtracting this from earned income he finds that his taxable income is $18,000, just as it was in the previous example.

AP

Mogens Glistrup
. . .Favors political action.

UPI

Gunnar Myrdal
. . .A gang of hustlers.

'Black Work': The Tax-Dodge Phenomenon

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 — In West Germany and France, it is called "black work." The British talk about having a "fiddle." Americans are more likely to call it a "dodge."

Economists refer to it as "tax evasion," a polite term for what revenue collectors call fraud.

By whatever name and in whatever country, more and more people are revolting against high taxes by hiding some of their income. Some experts believe that in high-tax countries, like those of Northern Europe, individuals have turned against their traditional work ethic because of high taxation.

In many countries, employers find that workers do not want to work overtime because they have to pay a disproportionate percentage of the extra income in taxes.

'Hustlers'

Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal said the high level of taxation in his country — among the highest in the world — has "turned Swedes into a gang of hustlers."

Some people prefer political action to fraud, and anti-tax parties have cropped up in many countries. One of the more successful of these is in Denmark — Mogens Glistrup's Progress Party, which holds 15 seats in the parliament. In Europe's most recent national election, in Belgium, the only party to make a clear gain was the Liberal Party, which ran on a tax-reduction platform.

But a public initiative campaign such as that conducted last year in California for Proposition 13, the measure reducing property taxes, is almost impossible under European election systems. And Europeans who complain about high taxes generally do not advocate reduced government spending — the reason being that the huge social welfare programs common on the continent enjoy broad support and benefit a large portion of the population.

Still, the international agency that keeps the best comparative statistics on taxes and spending, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, concluded in a recent study that many countries had reached the limit on some kinds of taxes and had to seek new sources of revenue and regard the expansion of social programs.

The agency was established in 1960 with the purpose of promoting world economic growth while maintaining financial stability. Members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

Growing Gaps

The agency's studies on revenue flows have shown growing gaps between the levels of individual income and government tax revenues, suggesting that more and more money is changing hands without the tax collectors getting their share.

As a result, the organization's economists have started a new study on the subject of tax avoidance.

The nine member states of the Common Market have increased their cooperative program of information sharing in order to track down more international tax cheaters.

The campaign cannot become fully effective, officials admit, unless more non-member countries take part — countries such as the United States, Canada and Switzerland. On a bilateral basis, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service does cooperate closely with some governments.

The most common way to avoid tax collectors in Europe is to do business in cash. Since Europeans use far fewer checks than Americans, and charge accounts are much less common, the cash dodge is easy.

In a typical example, an electrician showed up at a Brussels household and offered to install lights for 500 francs cash ($18) or for 1,000 francs, with a a receipt, by check.

The wealthier professional classes are able to hide some of their high incomes by sending money to that traditional secret banking sanctuary, Switzerland, and to the newer, rapidly growing hiding place, Luxembourg.

But hiding money from the tax collector is not always easy, because he comes at the public from so many different directions.

Since World War II, the U.S. government has tended to eliminate smaller "nuisance" taxes and emphasize major levies such as the income tax. Europe depends on a plethora of revenue-raising schemes.

This difference is one reason it is so difficult to compare, except in broad terms, the tax burden of one country with that of another.

Another problem is the treatment of Social Security taxes, which are much higher in Europe than in the United States because they support a complex of public programs far bigger than the American system of pensions and medical care for the aged.

The Conference Board, a U.S. business research organization, recently concluded that among 12 countries studied Denmark had the highest level of direct taxation.

On the scale of Social Security contributions by individuals, however, the Netherlands, which ranked seventh in direct taxes, was first, while Denmark was 12th and the United States ninth.

The organization combined all tax revenues and concluded that Sweden was highest, because its collections amounted to 50.89 percent of the country's total economic product in 1976, the most recent year for which statistics were available.

By that measurement, Luxembourg was a close second at 50.45 percent and the United States a modest 18th at 29.29 percent behind Australia and just ahead of Greece.

The entire organization's area collected an average of 36 percent of gross national product in taxes in 1976; the comparable figure for 1965 was 28 percent.

In that 10-year period taxes rose most sharply in Luxembourg, Denmark, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The United States was on the low end of this scale, with taxes rising less than 5 percent of total economic activity. It was joined in that category by Austria, France, West Germany, Japan, Spain and Britain.

By the organization's ranking, the United States is a middle-level tax country, along with Italy, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland and Australia.

In its comparison, the organization found that its members have sharply increased their dependence on income taxes and reduced their levies on goods and services, usually collected in the form of value-added taxes over the last decade.

Property Levies

In one category of taxation, levies on property, the United States was clearly in the lead, but in other categories it was in the middle or lower ranges.

U.S. citizens paid nearly 14 percent of all their taxes in property levies in 1976, while only one other country — Britain at 12 percent — paid more than 10 percent. Sweden, high in other forms of taxation, collected only 10 percent of its total taxes in property levies.

This distinction helps to explain the public support in the United States for Proposition 13-type campaigns aimed primarily at reducing property taxes.

Europeans pay heavier gasoline taxes than Americans, 71.5 percent of the total cost in Italy and 65 percent in France, for example.

Because they are paying as much as the equivalent of $2.40 a gallon in France and $2.37 in Italy, Europeans look with envy and scorn at the United States, which continues to consume relatively immense quantities of oil without the government's levying heavy taxes on the privilege.

The net effect of the different taxing systems illustrates basic differences in outlook between Europe and the U.S.

Using only income taxes and Social Security contributions, the organization estimated that in a typical U.S. family with two children, the wage earner in 1974 had 83.2 percent of his gross income to use as he saw fit.

A comparable worker in Denmark could spend only 67.4 percent of his income; in Sweden the figure was 75 percent.

The difference, of course, is the variety of universal social programs that most European countries provide their citizens by compulsory collections. U.S. citizens obtain these kinds of things through voluntary decisions or collective bargaining agreements.

Two examples stand out — Europeans have prepaid medical care and usually free college education in return for their higher taxes.

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U.S. Urged to Study Solar Satellite Plan

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, (NYT) — By the turn of the century, a satellite the size of Manhattan Island could be collecting solar energy thousands of miles away in space and transmitting enough by laser beam to an antenna moored off Sandy Hook to meet almost all the electric power needs of New York City. The catch is the price — perhaps $12 billion.

Such a concept is not so utopian as might be thought, a group of engineers contended yesterday in urging the U.S. government to invest $30 million a year in the next five years in a research and development program aimed at designing a prototype of such a solar-power satellite.

Cost-conscious utilities such as the Northern States Power, Southern California Edison, Arizona Public Service and Southern Service, which operates in the Deep South, have already expressed interest in the concept.

A lobbying group called the Sunsat Energy Council was formed last year to push the idea, a bill in Congress would spur U.S. investment in it, two senators are quietly pushing the notion and such corporate giants as General Electric, International Business Machines, RCA and Boeing are investing modestly in solar satellite research.

Scientific Endorsement

Yesterday's endorsement came from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, a society of 27,000 aerospace engineers, scientists and students, which asked two of its technical committees in 1977 to examine the solar-power satellite concept, an idea first proposed a decade ago by Dr. Peter Glaser of Cambridge, Mass.

The investigators concluded that the satellite concept "appears to be technologically feasible," and that "an aggressive concept innovation and technology verification program should therefore be initiated" in concert with other plans for the development of esoteric sources of energy.

"There is little question that it can be done," Dr. Jerry Grey, the institute's administrator for public policy, said here. "The question is can it be done economically and in a nonpolluting way."

Dr. Grey said that estimates of the cost of solar satellite power ranged from as little as 1 cent per kilowatt hour to as much as 15 cents, the latter being a level that would be prohibitively expensive.

He said that cost might not be the only drawback, citing possible environmental hazards from space-based lasers of microwaves and the possibility that such a system might be captured by an unfriendly nation.

A crash program to build even a prototype solar-power satellite was rejected as an option by the institute, Dr. Grey said, because too many questions about construction and operation were still unanswered.

Rather than mount a major national effort akin to the Manhattan Project, in which the atomic bomb was developed, institute analysis suggested, the United States should pursue a measured research and development program over the next five years. Should the results be favorable, they added, then space-based experiments might start in the mid-1980's using the planned space shuttle.

Qualified Cost-of-Living Tables

TABLE A.—Geographic Areas

(Find the group code that applies to your geographic area and refer to Table B for the cost of living differential for that group code.)

Country	Group code	Country	Group code	Country	Group code	Country	Group code
Afghanistan	B	Dominican Republic	A	Kuwait	G	Rwanda	H
Albania	A	Ecuador	A	Laos	A	San Marino	C
Algeria	H	Egypt	A	Lebanon	C	Sao Tome & Principe	A
Andorra	D	El Salvador	A	Lesotho	A	Saudi Arabia	G
Angola	C	Equatorial Guinea	A	Liberia	H	Senegal	H
Argentina	A	Ethiopia	D	Libya	G	Seychelles	A
Australia	D	Fiji	A	Liechtenstein	J	Sierra Leone	D
Austria	I	Finland	H	Luxembourg	H	Singapore	B
Bahamas	F	France	H	Madagascar	E	Somalia	F
Bahrain	I	French West Indies	H	Malawi	A	South Africa	A
Bangladesh	A	Gabon	J	Malaysia	C	South West Africa (Namibia)	A
Barbados	B	Gambia	G	Maldives	A	Soviet Union	H
Belgium	J	Germany (Bonn)	I	Mali	J	Spain	E
Belize	A	German Democratic Republic (E. Berlin)	G	Malta	A	Sri Lanka	A
Benin	H			Mauritania	L	Sudan	H
Bermuda	F	Ghana	I	Mauritius	A	Surinam	E
Bhutan	A	Greece	B	Mexico	A	Swaziland	A
Bolivia	B	Grenada	A	Monaco	F	Sweden	J
Botswana	A	Guatemala	A	Mongolia	A	Switzerland	J
Brazil	C	Guinea	H	Morocco	C	Syria	A
British West Indies	D	Guinea-Bissau	C	Mozambique	C	Tanzania	B
Bulgaria	D	Guyana	A	Nauru	A	Thailand	A
Burma	B	Haiti	A	Nepal	A	Togo	H
Burundi	G	Honduras	A	Netherlands	G	Tonga	A
Cambodia	A	Hong Kong	D	Netherlands Antilles	D	Trinidad & Tobago	A
Cameroon	J	Hungary	B	New Zealand	A	Tunisia	E
Canada	A	Iceland	I	Nicaragua	A	Turkey	A
Cape Verde	A	India	A	Niger	J	Uganda	I
Central African Empire	H	Indonesia	E	Nigeria	I	United Arab Emirates	I
Chad	J	Iran	D	Norway	K	United Kingdom	A
Chile	C	Iraq	E	Oman	H	Upper Volta	H
China (Taiwan)	A	Ireland	A	Pakistan	A	Uruguay	C
China (Peking)	A	Israel	C	Panama	B	Vatican City	C
Colombia	A	Italy	B	Papua New Guinea	G	Venezuela	H
Comoros	D	Ivory Coast	J	Paraguay	D	Vietnam	A
Congo	H	Jamaica	E	Peru	A	Western Samoa	A
Costa Rica	A	Japan	J	Philippines	A	Yemen (Aden)	A
Cuba	D	Jordan	E	Poland	A	Yemen (Sana)	F
Cyprus	A	Kenya	A	Portugal	A	Yugoslavia	A
Czechoslovakia	B	Korea (South-Seoul)	D	Qatar	I	Zaire	K
Denmark	H	Korea (North-Pyongyang)	A	Rhodesia	A	Zambia	F
Djibouti	G	Romania	A				

TABLE B.—Cost of Living Differential

Group code	Family Size (Number of Persons) 1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
A	No cost of living differential allowed.					
B	$200	$300	$300	$300	$300	$400
C	600	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,100
D	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,700	1,800
E	1,500	1,800	2,100	2,300	2,400	2,600
F	1,900	2,300	2,800	3,000	3,100	3,300
G	2,400	2,800	3,400	3,700	3,800	4,100
H	3,000	3,500	4,200	4,600	4,800	5,100
I	3,600	4,300	5,200	5,700	5,900	6,300
J	4,500	5,300	6,400	7,000	7,300	7,800
K	5,400	6,400	7,700	8,400	8,700	9,300
L	6,200	7,400	8,900	9,700	10,100	10,700

1978 Qualified Hardship Areas—Countries and Locations

(Unless a beginning or ending date is shown for your area, the location qualified as a hardship area for the entire year. If you lived in a location which is not listed below, that location does not qualify as a hardship area. All locations within a listed country qualify unless they are specifically excluded.)

Afghanistan (All locations)
Algeria (All locations)
Angola
Luanda after 11/18/78
All locations except Luanda
Ascension Island (All locations)
Bahrain (All locations)
Bangladesh (All locations)
Belize (All locations)
Benin (All locations)
Bolivia
Santa Cruz before 6/4/78
All other locations except Cochabamba
Brazil
Acre
Amapa
Amazonas
Cuiaba
Goias
Guapore
Maranhao
Mato Grosso
Para
Piaui
Rio Branco
Bulgaria
All locations except Sofia
Burma (All locations)
Burundi (All locations)
Cameroon (All locations)
Canada
North West Territories
Cape Verde (All locations)
Central African Empire (All locations)
Chad (All locations)
Chagos Archipelago (All locations)
China
All locations except Kaohsiung (including Tsoying) and Taichung (including Ching Chuan Kang and Ching Shui), Tainan, and Taipei
Congo (All locations)
Cook Islands
All locations after 9/23/78
Costa Rica
All locations except San Jose
Cuba
Havana
Djibouti (All locations)
Dominican Republic
All locations except Santo Domingo
Ecuador (All locations)
Egypt
All locations except Alexandria and Cairo
Ethiopia (All locations)
Falkland Islands (All locations)
French West Indies (All locations)
Gabon (All locations)
Gambia (All locations)
Ghana (All locations)
Greenland (All locations)
Guatemala
All locations except Guatemala City
Guinea (All locations)
Guinea-Bissau (All locations)
Guyana (All locations)
Haiti (All locations)
Honduras (All locations)
India (All locations)
Indonesia (All locations)
Iran
Tebriz before 6/4/78 and after 12/5/78
Isfahan, Shiraz, and Tehran after 12/5/78
All other locations
Iraq (All locations)
Ivory Coast (All locations)
Jordan
All locations except Amman
Kenya
Garissa after 5/6/78
Kitale
Ngomeni
Wajir
Korea
All locations except Osan AB (including Pyongtaek), Pusan and Seoul (including ASCOM, Suwon, Kimpo Airfield, Camps Eiler, Mercer and Thompson)
Kuwait (All locations)
Laos (All locations)
Lebanon
Beirut
All locations except Beirut after 11/18/78
Liberia (All locations)
Libya (All locations)
Madagascar (All locations)
Malaysia
All locations except Kuala Lumpur and Penang
Mali (All locations)
Mauritania (All locations)
Midway Islands (All locations)
Mozambique
Maputo
All locations except Maputo after 11/18/78
Nepal (All locations)
Nicaragua
Managua after 9/27/78
All locations except Managua
Niger (All locations)
Nigeria (All locations)
Oman (All locations)
Pakistan (All locations)
Panama
All locations except Panama City and Santiago
Papua New Guinea
Port Moresby after 10/21/78
All other locations after 11/18/78
Paraguay
All locations except Asuncion
Peru
All locations except Arequipa and Lima
Philippines
Cebu before 9/24/78
All other locations except Baguio City, Cagayan de Oro, Los Banos, Manila (including Cavite), San Fernando, La Union, San Miguel, Zambales, and San Pablo
QATAR (All locations)
Romania
All locations except Bucharest
Rwanda (All locations)
Saudi Arabia (All locations)
Senegal (All locations)
Seychelles before 7/30/78
Sierra Leone (All locations)
Sinai Field Mission
Somalia (All locations)
Sri Lanka (All locations)
Sudan (All locations)
Surinam
All locations except Paramaribo
Syria (All locations)
Tanzania (All locations)
Thailand
All locations except Bangkok
Togo (All locations)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (All locations)
Tunisia
Makthar after 7/1/78
Turkey
Diyarbakir-Pirinclik
United Arab Emirates (All locations)
United Kingdom
Belfast
Londonderry
Upper Volta (All locations)
U.S.S.R. (All locations)
Yemen Arab Republic (All locations)
Zaire (All locations)
Zambia
Lusaka after 4/8/78
All other locations after 11/18/78

هكذا من الاصل

The Art Market

Buyers Face Dwindling Supply of Works

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 12 (IHT) — For the first time, art market professionals are beginning to wonder if their favorite game of art hunting is threatened. An uneasy feeling is spreading that the art supply is not inexhaustible. It has almost dried up in some sectors already.

The reason that this phenomenon has caused little excitement so far is that dealers and collectors are careful to conceal their identity, and even those whose names are well-known to the inner circle of professionals or fellow collectors do not volunteer statements. The only vocal section in the art game is represented by auction houses, which thrive on publicity. Their primary concern is to increase their turnover, since they make money by taking a percentage from the seller and buyer.

Accordingly, the autumn seasonal reports issued by Sotheby's and Christie's strike a lighthearted, optimistic note even though, in fact, they emphasize one of the factors that accelerate the problem — their own dynamism in pushing for more sales, more active buying by individuals, institutions, museums and foundations, which in part bleeds the market.

"Christie's £42,185,000 autumn season, 40.7-percent increase compared with 1977" chirps Christie's handout. "Sotheby's autumn sales total £71,750,000 net and show increase of 38 percent on 1977" yodels back Sotheby's press office.

Foreign Operations

A key factor behind this remarkable boom is the expansion of the foreign operations of those houses, meaning that they grab a bigger slice of the international market, chiefly at the expense of their French rivals. Sotheby's Monaco total of £750,000 is up 83 percent; its Florence take was £890,000, up 89.3 percent; Amsterdam's was £3 million, up 27.6 percent; and Hong Kong's £1.7 million, up 45.7 percent.

A parallel but even more spectacular trend can be read in Christie's figures. Its New York sales virtually doubled to $22.6 million. This is still far behind Sotheby's U.S. figure, but nevertheless it was a breathtaking leap. The movement is likely to accelerate this year. Christie's has just acquired a second New York auction house, due to start operating in March, which will offer the quick sale and payment service that Christie's provides in its London rooms for inexpensive items. Its Geneva location took in £5.5 million in four sessions of jewelry. This represents one-eighth of Christie's worldwide autumn total.

A second factor, equally or possibly more important, although not reflected in the statistics released to the public, is the frantic search for goods throughout Europe to be sent for sale in London. For the past 15 years, continental owners have tended increasingly to sell in London rather than in their respective capitals because of the English auctioneers' superior sales organization, including cataloging and advertising.

Furthermore, in the past few years, the London auction houses have been posting agents all over Europe, some of them notorious for their efficiency — including Marc Blondeau, a Sotheby Parke Bernet man in Paris who has an uncanny knack for spotting Impressionist paintings; Jeanne-Marie de Brogle for Christie's, a formidable lady when on the warpath after Old Masters or French objets d'art, and Hans Nadelhoffer of Geneva, who combines a high degree of expertise with a sense of fair play that is decisive in this particular field.

As if this were not enough, Sotheby's and Christie's have recently taken to sending out teams for short spells to meet prospective clients. Advertising is skillfully used, to say nothing of unusually efficient press offices whose campaigns, such as Anne-Marie Arpels' masterly orchestration of the Von Hirsch sales, have been decisive in shaping the houses' public image. The result is an ever-growing share of the market for London. To take one instance, professionals believe that Christie's sales of Old Master drawings consist of 75 to 80 percent of foreign consignments.

Unexplored Sectors

A third method for raising the turnover has been to branch out into unexplored sectors and to boost nonart sales. New categories such as Russian and Greek icons have become a staple, largely fed by imports from the Soviet Union. Jewelry accounts for an ever-increasing percentage of the turnover — 23 percent of Christie's autumn sales. Wine sales (£1 million), modern sporting guns, engine models and cars, cameras and "photographica," all helped raise the turnover.

While nonart is on the rise, some categories of genuine art have vanished and others are about to do so. Sales of medieval objects, which were a regular feature in the '60s, dwindled to a trickle and have now stopped. Renaissance bronzes are becoming unobtainable. Egyptian objects of any consequence have become absolute rarities and zoom to previously unthinkable heights: £50,000 for a bronze statuette 25 centimeters high at Christie's last November; $280,000 for a carved limestone figure at Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York on Dec. 14.

True, growing rarity does not necessarily result in higher prices. Sectors of the art market that are not on the priority list of museums or big collectors may even drop, such as Italian majolica did last year and late 18th-century decorative art or French Louis XIV faience from Rouen over a longer period. Having fallen out of focus because of their very rarity, they cease to excite the passions of collectors, which require periodic feeding.

But whether prices are on their way up or down, the picture is one of a steadily declining volume of art works. Were it not for the vast contingents of 19th-century academic paintings, the hordes of kitsch porcelain, bronzes, and so on — all worthless until the late '60s — and the equally recent spate of Art Nouveau and Art Deco, the depletion would stare us in the face.

Many small dealers who used to make a good living by nosing out interesting pieces now can hardly afford to move far and fast enough to get them in a market that is being sifted by the auction rooms and their high-powered colleagues.

It is now no longer unthinkable to envisage the day, perhaps in 10 or 15 years, when radical changes will take place as a consequence of the dramatic reduction of the quantities available for trading.

The Louvre's "Virgin of the Rocks."

Painting

Twin Leonardos: Which Museum Has Original?

By David Bodanis

PARIS, Jan. 12 (IHT) — On permanent exhibition in Room 14 the National Gallery in London one of Britain's greatest treares: Leonardo da Vinci's incomrable "Virgin of the Rocks." On rmanent exhibition in the uvre's Salle des Etats is one of ance's greatest treasures: Leonarda Vinci's incomparable "Virgin the Rocks."

Both must be authentic, for the ltural honor of two nations is at ake; both cannot be authentic, for onardo certainly only painted e "Virgin of the Rocks" once. But hich one is Leonardo's, and which e imitation?

To some, the question is simply swered. "On stylistic grounds, is compiler accepts [the version in e National Gallery] as being by onardo," wrote Martin Davies in National Gallery publication. A nior curator at the Louvre also es no problem: "The 'Virgin of e Rocks' in the Louvre is, as all perts would agree, undoubtedly om the hand of Leonardo da Vinhimself."

The Louvre version can be traced ck to a day in 1625 when the visng Cassiano dal Pozzo noticed it the wall at Fontainebleau. The ndon version was spotted in 84 in the Milanese chapel for ich Leonardo had been commisoned to do the original painting a ntury earlier.

In April, 1483, Leonardo ceived a commission to paint an tarpiece dedicated to the Immacate Conception for a chapel in e Church of Francesco Grande in ilan. The pay was to be 800 lire, d the job was to be finished for e Feast of the Immaculate Conption the following Dec. 8. It was t. The chapel had to wait more an 20 years for its altarpiece. hether Leonardo waited 20 years paint it, however, is the stuff of ich national honor is made.

Later Style

The reason that the painting that ded up in the chapel — the Lon-n "Virgin" — is thought not to the one painted by Leonardo is at it is clearly of a later style than e Paris "Virgin." It's also a bit arser.

The French claim the London 'irgin" was produced by Leonar-'s students or collaborators and en surreptitiously substituted for e real painting. One theory, sugsted by Cecil Gould in "Leonar-, the Artist and the Nonartist," es the honors to Leonardo's tron, Ludovico Sforza. Best own as Il Moro, he was a scion the Sforzas — who were in Milan mething of what the Medicis re in Florence — and was one of e wealthiest and most powerful inces of the Italian Renaissance. Il Moro comes in because the uvre "Virgin" is the only large inting attributed to Leonardo at is completed. Only extraordiry pressure could get Leonardo do this, and only Il Moro could ing such pressure to bear. The marriage of Il Moro's favored niece in 1493 to the German emperor would provide the motive, for Il Moro believed the emperor would grant him the dukedom of Milan if bribed with a suitable dowry.

According to the theory, Leonardo secretly gave Il Moro the canvas he had prepared for the chapel (and several persons reported seeing such a canvas going north with the emperor's bride-to-be), then asked the chapel authorities for an extension and leisurely began a new canvas with his collaborators. In his absence from Milan, it seems, the chapel authorities got hold of this new canvas, perhaps by breaking into Leonardo's studio, and thought it was the one Leonardo had been working on all along.

Around 1505, the story goes, Leonardo asked for the canvas back and promised to complete it — for an additional 800 lire. He may have been pushed to such a request by Ambrogio Preda, a collaborator, who realized that by sticking with Leonardo he could be in for a good deal of money. Leonardo allegedly left the canvas for Preda to fill in — and, in fact, Preda's characteristically dull-gray flesh tones can be seen in the London "Virgin." It would have been a hurried job — and indeed, in the London version, substantial underpainting can be seen, especially in the lower right.

Later History

The later history of the two versions is well accounted for. In 1785, a wealthy traveler bought the London "Virgin" from the society owning the Milan chapel and took it to London. After various auctions, it ended up with the Earl of Suffolk, who sold it to the National Gallery in 1880. The Louvre version followed a common path for paintings in France — being shuttled between Fontainebleau, Paris and Versailles — and was brought to the Louvre for a final time in 1792.

Even though the crucial first years of each painting remain open to speculation, this does not detract from the fact that both are worthy of national display. It does detract from the fact that one is more worthy than the other. But which?

"La Fete a Saint Jean" (1952) is among Elie Lascaux works on view in Paris.

Around the Galleries

Paris

Magritte, Galerie Isy Brachot, 35 rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to March 10.

Poor Rene Magritte; only 12 years gone and the carrion birds of semantic and linguistic philosophy have descended upon his work and picked it down to the bone. We can now all know what we are supposed to think of it, whether we want to or not. We can no longer look at a painting of his without Wittgenstein's ghost being hustled in to explain it in terms of logical positivism until one wants to blast it away, poor ghost, and bellow as rudely as one can: "So what?" More on Magritte soon, because Beaubourg will be opening a big show devoted to him in a week's time. Meanwhile, here is a small retrospective of 35 paintings from 1926 to 1966 that represent him nicely as a poet of topsy-turvy banality.

* * *

Elie Lascaux, Galerie Louise Leiris, 47 rue de Monceau, Paris 8, to Jan. 27.

Elie Lascaux (1888-1968) was a painter from Limoges who lived in Paris and the south of France and whose style hovers implausibly between mannerism and innocence. The innocence, which reflects an authentic enthusiasm, is the most persuasive because it bespeaks, in a direct language, the artist's attentive love of life. When Lascaux paints a tree (not the old gnarled ones, but a young one with branches like upward-reaching arms), it is like an adolescent impulse, full of youthful greenness, as though it had just leaped out of the ground to be painted and stood quivering with delight in the bright landscape. There is a dated modesty and freshness in all this, as in the best of Jean Renoir's films. Lascaux renders well the moods of the hour and those of the weather, storms and celebrations, of a little house nestled under broad old branches, and renders all that without rhetoric or sentimentality. Michel Leiris, a poet and a friend of artists, remarks in his preface to the exhibition that Lascaux was often regarded as a naif. This is a misconstruction, Leiris leads one to understand, and Lascaux's art was that he knew how to transpose everyday experience into a language that, even more than painting, was that of poetry.

* * *

Jan Montyn, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Feb. 3.

These "monoprints" by Montyn were done in Japan, Cambodia, the Philippines and India. Montyn is a runaway Dutchman who wanders about the world and, having absorbed Asian aesthetics, attempts to marry it to the philosophy of Western art. Mountain, moon, temple, banner, rice stalks, fire — these are some of the symbols that recur in the subdued prints that compose the present exhibition.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

Arts Agenda

Two courses in "performance art" will be offered by artist Ralston Farina from Jan. 15 to April 5 at the American Cultural Center, 261 blvd. Raspail, Paris. "Performance art" is the use of movements and short theatrical situations to make an artistic statement. Farina has performed at New York's Museum of Modern Art, at Documenta in West Germany and in the 10th Paris Biennale.

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23⅞	15½	AMF	1.24	7.3	8	656	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
32⅞	13⅝	AM Intl	.28	1.2	9	379	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
14¾	8½	APL	1	10.	50	34	10⅛	10	10	
48⅜	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.1	9	75	39¾	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅞
31⅞	19	ASA	1	4.4		260	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	ATO	.48	4.6	5	152	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.3	15	859	36¼	35¾	35¾	+ ⅜
23¼	11⅞	AcmeC	1	5.3	6	12	19¼	19	19	
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
13	11	AdaEx	1.11e	9.0		70	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.0	8	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
45⅜	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.3	5	1269	42	40¾	41⅞	+1⅜
26¾	15⅝	Ahmans	1	5.0	4	18	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ¾
4	2	Aileen				21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31⅞	22½	AirPrd	.60	2.4	9	102	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ¼
26¾	14⅜	AirbFrt	1	5.3	10	93	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	14	92	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
18	14⅛	AlaGas	1.40	9.3	6	6	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
9¾	7¾	AlaP dpf	.87	10.		18	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
113	100½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z3000	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
90½	73	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z10	78	78	78	+1
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	4.2	14	28	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
40	17	Albany	1	3.4	9	79	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	+1½
46¾	24⅝	Albertsn	.96	2.4	9	42	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅜
37	21⅞	AlcanA	2	5.7	5	444	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	+ ½
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.16a	4.7	5	76	24½	24½	24½	
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.2	6	53	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
26	13⅝	AlisCp	1	4.5	9	19	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
15	3⅝	AllegAir			3	444	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.7		14	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅜
20¼	13¼	AllgLd	1.28	7.6	8	26	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
23⅞	20⅛	AllgL pr	2.19	10.		9	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
20⅛	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	11.	9	653	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.9	7	65	17⅛	16⅝	17	
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	1.7	15	37	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅜
44⅜	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.7	7	1322	30⅜	29⅞	30	+ ¼
15½	9⅝	AlldMnl	.80	6.6	8	44	12⅝	12	12⅛	
16⅞	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	5.0		6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40	6.0	6	277	23½	23⅛	23⅜	
38⅞	22⅛	AllisCh	1.70	5.4	5	203	31¼	30½	31¼	+1
16⅞	8⅞	AllrAu	.60b	4.9	9	13	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.5	6	16	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
53	38½	Alcoa	2	4.1	7	865	50	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅝
21	13⅝	AmlSug	1	5.5	18	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20	4.5	29	234	49¾	49⅛	49⅝	+ ¼
126¼	81	Amax pf	5.25	4.4		2	120¼	120¼	120¼	+2¼
49½	38	Amax pf	3	6.3		8	47¾	47⅜	47¾	+ ⅜
20⅛	12⅝	Amcord	1.10	6.5	6	26	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
26⅜	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.5	5	14	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+ ⅞
41⅜	31	Amrc pf	2.60	7.9		4	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ½
33⅛	22½	AHess	1b	3.6	9	170	28⅜	28	28	— ¼
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50	5.7		12	62	61¾	61¾	— ¼
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	2.8	4	495	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				243	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		22	20	19⅞	19⅞	
20½	12¼	ABaker	1.20b	8.2	6	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
53	39⅜	ABrnds	4	8.0	7	109	50¾	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
25½	22⅜	ABrd pf	1.70	7.2		10	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	8	811	36⅞	36½	36½	+ ⅛
20½	12⅞	ABldM	.70	4.7	7	10	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	34⅜	AmCan	2.80	7.6	6	96	37⅛	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
22¾	19¾	ACan pf	1.75	8.8		6	20	19¾	20	
4⅞	2½	ACentry				17	3½	3¼	3¼	
45⅛	16⅛	ACredt	1.30	3.0	11	27	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
32⅞	22⅜	ACyan	1.50	5.9	8	403	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
13¼	8	AmDistl			250	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08	4.2	10	86	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
11¾	6½	ADualVt				2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
24½	20⅛	AEIPw	2.18	9.7	9	300	22½	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
40⅜	27⅜	AmExp	1.60	5.1	8	1344	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	6.0	5	190	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
23¾	19	AGIBd	1.96a	9.3		45	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.9		25	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	21½	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	220	27⅜	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	27⅞	AGIn pf	1.80	5.3		77	34¼	33¾	34	+ ½
13	8⅞	AHeritLf	.40	3.5	9	13	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.6	6	191	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
32⅜	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.1	13	1555	27½	27⅛	27¼	
142¾	117	AHome pf	2	1.6		2	123	123	123	
32⅜	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.5	12	887	27¼	26⅞	26¾	
13⅛	4¾	AmInvst	.30	3.1	18	347	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	16⅝	AMI	.60b	1.9	12	565	32½	31⅜	31⅞	—1¼
7⅛	3⅝	AmMotrs			7	841	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
47	37⅞	ANatR	3	7.6	6	40	39⅝	38¾	39⅜	+ ⅞
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	5.9	14	23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
53⅛	32¼	ASland	2.60	5.8	6	282	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
140	87	A Std pf	4.75	4.0		1	118	118	118	+11
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.5	10	220	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	28	AmStrs	2.24	7.1	5	16	31½	31¼	31½	
64⅞	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.5	8	1548	61½	61⅛	61½	+ ½
67¼	59¾	ATT pf	4	6.2		15	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ½
49⅞	43⅜	ATT pf	3.64	8.2		2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
50⅜	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	8.2		11	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.5	5	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.2	5	58	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
37⅜	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.8	9	52	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
20⅜	14½	Amfac	1	5.3	6	62	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	+ ¼
26	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	10	129	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.8	14	543	34⅜	33½	34	+ ⅝
16½	12	Ampco	.60	3.9	8	10	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅞	Ampex			11	215	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	AmrepCp			15	234	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
20⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	8.2	11	221	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	9.9		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.72	4.5	8	140	38⅛	38	38	+ ⅛
31⅞	24⅛	AnchrH	1.60	5.9	5	352	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.4	8	35	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	4.1	8	115	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	6⅝	Anixter	.32	3.1	7	68	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
27¼	7⅜	AnsulCo	.531	2.0	16	31	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.3	12	128	22⅞	22	22	+ ⅛
22½	8⅝	ApldDig			10	1066	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
49¾	20⅛	ApldDig pf	1	3.8		6	26	25½	26	+1¾
11	3⅝	ApplMg			11	146	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
26⅛	15	ArcataC	.96	4.2	7	61	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
19½	12¼	ArchrD	.20b	1.3	9	140	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	ArcticEnt			6	15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Aristar			6	110	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPS	1.88	9.0	7	363	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ⅛
18½	9⅞	ArkBst	.60b	5.2	5	14	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
36⅜	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	6.5	8	104	34½	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	ArlenRty				192	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Armada			12	6	6	6	6	
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	6.6	5	392	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅞
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.5		5	28	28	28	— ¼
60	51	Armr pf	4.75	9.0		z100	53	53	53	—1
21⅞	14⅛	ArmstCk	1	5.9	8	336	17¼	17	17	
50¼	41¼	ArmC pf	3.75	8.7		z10	43	43	43	+1½
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	4.8	5	101	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
25⅝	15¼	AroCorp	1	5.4	10	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	7.1	4	99	14⅜	13¾	14	— ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.2		10	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
20⅞	13⅛	Asarco	.40	2.6		245	15½	15¼	15¼	
52⅞	27	AshlOil	2.40	4.6	6	276	u53½	52¾	52⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	31	AshlOil wi				22	35	35	35	+ ⅛
25¾	15⅝	AssdDG	1.50	8.6	7	502	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	13	Athlone	1	5.1	5	5	19½	19½	19½	
23⅞	17⅞	AtCyEl	1.74	9.2	9	46	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
58¼	43⅛	AtlRich	2.40	4.3	9	1607	57½	56	56½	— ⅞
195	151½	AtlRc pf	3	1.6		1	189½	189½	189½	—4¼
51½	41	AtlRc pf	3.75	8.5		z130	44	44	44	+1
69¼	51¼	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.2		7	68¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
14⅞	9½	AtlasCp				10	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅛
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.7	16	462	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
35	15⅛	AvcoCp	1	4.0	3	502	25½	24¾	24⅞	+ ¼
70	41	Avco pf	3.20	6.0		6	53¾	53⅝	53¾	— ¼
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	6.5		2	64¼	64¼	64¼	+1¼
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.4	9	319	15¾	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
23⅞	13⅝	Avnet	.70	4.2	6	327	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
63	43⅞	Avon	2.60	4.8	15	919	54½	53¾	54⅛	+1
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				35	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	5.1	5	263	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	Bakrint	.44	1.3	13	368	34	33⅛	33⅞	+1⅛
24⅝	13⅛	BaldwU	1	4.8	5	29	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	24¼	BldU pf	2.06	6.5		25	31½	30½	31½	+ ½
28⅞	18½	BallCp	1.20	5.2	6	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
71¾	15⅞	BallyMf	.10	.2	22	3215	54⅜	53⅛	54⅝	+2½
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.1	7	82	25⅛	24⅞	25	
57	46	Balt pfB	4.50	9.5		z160	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72	3.7	5	33	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Bandag	.50	3.7	8	50	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	17⅛	BangPnt	.60	2.6	5	73	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
31½	17⅞	BanP pf	1.25	5.3		2	23½	23½	23½	+1½
42½	25	BanP pf	2	6.6		1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
38	29⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.2	6	51	34⅜	33⅞	34	
17⅞	13	BkofVa	1.04	7.2	5	27	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
29⅞	20⅛	BnkAm	1.10	4.2	8	1229	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
40	32⅞	BankTr	3	8.6	6	129	35	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅜
29¼	25⅛	BkTr pf	2.50	9.7		4	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼
51⅞	45⅛	BkTr pf	4.22	9.3		2	45½	45½	45½	
21⅜	8¼	Banner	.12	1.0	14	85	12	11½	11¾	— ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.2	10	3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅜	BardCR	.32	2.6	10	131	12⅞	12	12¼	+ ⅜
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.2	7	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
33¾	14⅜	BarryW	.72	2.3	12	56	32½	31¼	32	— ¼
17	15⅝	BarryW wi				5	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.3	62	16	61¼	61	61	— ¼
54⅜	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.3	8	242	40¼	39⅜	39⅞	+1
49¾	32⅜	BaxtTrv	.40	.9	16	917	43¾	42½	42½	+ ½
5⅝	2½	BayColP			9	12	4	4	4	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅛	BaySlG	1.96	10.	7	8	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	BaykCig	.48	5.0	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	24⅝	Bearing	.80	2.9	9	2	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
28⅛	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.7	9	576	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
58½	49	BeatF pf	3.38	[illegible]		163	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅜
24⅜	21⅜	Beckm	.28	1.6	16	195	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.4	13	294	35	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.4	9	693	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ½
6	2⅝	Beker				43	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
42	27	BelcoP	1.20a	3.1	5	98	38¼	37¼	38¼	+1¼
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44	6.8	5	43	21¼	21	21¼	
8¼	5⅛	BeldnH	.36b	5.4	7	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅞	BellHow	.96	6.0	7	169	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	BellInd	.12a	1.6	6	263	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
55⅜	47⅛	BellCd	4.56	8.6	8	14	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
24⅝	18½	Bemis	1.40	7.1	6	326	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
43⅛	32⅜	Bendix	2.56	6.6	7	130	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.7	6	51	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
51⅞	43	Benef pf	4.30	9.9		36	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅜
115½	85¼	Benef pf	5.50	5.4		z10	101	101	101	—1
28⅞	23½	Benef pf	2.50	11.		z430	24	23¾	23¾	—1¼
5⅝	2½	BengtB			8	156	3⅝	3½	3½	
9⅝	3¼	BerkeyP			8	211	7¼	6⅞	7	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	11	225	28⅜	27⅜	27⅞	
27⅛	19⅛	BethStl	1	4.4	6	1101	22⅞	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80	2.3	13	53	35⅜	35½	35½	+ ½
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80	4.5	9	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BisFSL	1	5.1	4	9	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
21¼	14¼	BlackDr	.68	3.7	12	751	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.7	6	20	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	
17½	13¼	BlissL	1	6.7	7	40	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
24⅞	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.4	11	271	u25¼	24¼	25	+ ¾
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.40	6.6	5	298	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.3	7	21	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr			5	88	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
77¾	25	Boein	1.20a	1.5	12	3605	u78⅝	77¼	78	+ ⅝
33½	22¼	BoiseC	1.25	4.2	6	256	30	29½	29½	+ ⅛
31⅞	25¼	Borden	1.72	6.6	6	191	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	25⅞	BorgW	2	7.0	5	99	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
9⅞	2⅝	Bormans			5	81	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	24	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
12½	10⅝	BosE pr	1.17	11.		12	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
15½	13⅝	BosE pr	1.46	10.		2	14	14	14	+ ¼
18⅝	8⅞	Braniff	.36	2.5	6	730	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	2.7	8	291	29¾	28⅞	29⅜	+2
31¼	24	BrigSt	1.08	3.9	10	81	27⅜	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
40⅞	28	BristM	1.22	3.3	14	1286	37⅝	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅜
18⅞	13⅝	BritPet	.43e	2.4	8	127	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08	6.2	5	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
21½	18⅛	BkyUG	1.90	9.9	6	25	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
23⅜	8½	BwnShp	.80	4.3	6	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	7⅛	Brown	.30	3.3	5	21	9⅛	8⅞	9	
30	21½	BwnGp	1.80	7.1	6	22	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¼
16	9⅛	BwnFer	.60	4.4	10	318	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70	4.9	6	1219	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
34¼	27⅞	Brnsw pf	2.40	8.2		20	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
29	17¼	BrushW	1.40	5.5	6	17	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.0	7	206	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	
6⅝	5⅝	BudgC pf	.60	10.		1	6	6	6	+ ¼
36⅞	22	BuffFo	1.60a	6.4	5	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
9⅞	5	Bulova				158	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.8	5	7	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
21½	17⅛	BunkrH	1.86	9.8		21	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
19¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.7	8	108	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	
25½	18	BnkR pf	1.50	7.1		1	21	21	21	— ⅝
22⅝	16¾	Burlind	1.40	8.0	7	390	17¾	17¼	17½	
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.4	6	226	40⅝	40	40½	+ ½
7⅞	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	7.7		11	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf	2.85	7.1		18	40½	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅞	Burndy	.88	4.3	9	35	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
13⅝	2⅝	BrnsRL	.20	5.9		251	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
88	58⅝	Burrgh	1.60	2.1	13	927	77	76	76¼	+ ½
28½	12⅞	Butlerln	.80	3.6	7	53	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
16½	6⅞	Buttes				190	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.8	8	263	55	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅞
11⅝	4⅜	CCI			4	176	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	CI Rty	.10e	.8		18	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.5	8	198	32⅜	32	32	
15½	7	CLC	.24	2.1	15	15	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅝	CNA Fn			4	1212	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
18½	13	CNA pf	1.10	6.4		241	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.7		9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
55	42⅛	CPC	2.70	5.3	9	108	51⅞	51	51¼	+ ½
18½	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	11.	7	11	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
20	14⅝	CTS	.70	4.1	7	75	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.20	3.6	7	464	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Cadence			5	38	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	14	Caesars			27	1469	u29¾	28⅜	29⅛	+1
17¼	13	Callhn	.40b	2.9	12	30	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
4¾	2⅝	CamerB			5	17	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
40½	25¾	CmpRL	.80a	2.7	16	129	30	29⅝	29½	— ⅛
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.1	9	176	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
28¾	21⅞	CampT	.96	4.0	7	103	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
22½	14⅜	CdPac	1.10e	5.0	6	169	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	5.8	9	1	11	11	11	
47¼	37	CanCits	.20	.5	12	43	44	43¼	43½	+ ¾
26½	17⅞	CapHold	.92	4.3	8	45	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
29¼	19¼	Carlisle	1.28	4.8	5	8	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
64	52	CaroCO	5	9.4		z270	53¼	52½	53¼	+1½
12	5⅞	CaroFrg	.40	6.0	5	48	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
23⅝	19⅞	CarPw	1.96	8.9	7	454	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	26¼	CarP pf	2.67	9.8		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
31	20½	CarTec	1.60	5.7	7	45	28½	28	28⅛	— ¼
28⅛	14⅞	CarrCp	1	4.0	7	437	25½	25	25½	— ⅛
40	34	Carr pf	2.25	6.2		z6000	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
50⅝	26½	Carr pf	1.66	4.0		27	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¾
24	16¾	CorsPir	1	5.2	5	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
20⅞	13¾	CartHaw	1	6.2	7	202	16¾	16¼	16¼	
36⅛	24⅜	CrtHw pf	2	7.0		5	28½	28½	28½	+ ¾
10	6⅝	CartWal	.40	5.1	9	123	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅞	6⅝	CascNG	.50r	6.6	22	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
23½	16¼	CastlCk	.80b	4.7	8	63	17½	17	17	— ⅛
65	45⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.4	10	615	61½	60½	61	+1
15¼	10⅞	CccoCp	.60	5.0	24	32	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
47⅛	35⅞	Celanse	3	7.4	7	67	40⅞	40½	40⅝	+ ½
6⅛	3	Cenco			11	170	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
27	11½	Centex	.20	1.0	10	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ½
17⅝	14⅛	CenSoW	1.24	8.6	7	573	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.6	7	20	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	15¼	CenIlL	1.60	10.	9	23	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
30½	26⅛	CnlLt pf	2.87	10.		z250	28	28	28	+ ½
14⅞	12¼	CenllPS	1.32	9.6	9	50	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
26⅜	18	CenLaE	1.52	6.8	8	704	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ¼
16⅞	14⅛	CeMPw	1.52	9.7	7	31	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅞	11⅞	CenSoya	.76	5.0	7	53	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	22¼	CenTel	1.04	7.5	8	145	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	15⅝	CentrDat	1	3.0	15	633	33½	32	33⅛	+ ⅞
8½	6⅝	CentrTel	.54	6.8	7	19	8	7⅞	8	
24⅝	15⅝	Crt-teed	.80	4.6	5	116	17¾	17½	17½	
20⅝	17¼	CessAir	.80	3.9	10	161	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
26¼	16¾	Chmpln	1.24	5.6	6	125	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
26½	17⅞	Chml pf	1.20	5.4		121	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ¼
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72	7.3	7	481	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	ChartCo	.28	5.2	5	174	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	1	ChartCo wt				10	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
35½	27	ChrtNY	2.24	7.3	6	73	31⅛	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	7⅜	ChasFd	.65e	7.8		20	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
37⅛	27⅝	ChasM	2.20	7.1	6	601	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
81	72	ChasM pfB				1	73	73	73	+ ½
92⅝	81⅛	ChasM pfC				101	83¼	82½	83¼	+ ¾
2	½	ChaseMT				52	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	6¼	Chelsea	.50	4.9		79	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
45¼	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.0	6	336	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+ ¼
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf	1.87	9.1		27	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
51⅞	25¼	ChesVa	1.50	4.1	12	21	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
27⅛	20¼	ChesePn	.94	4.3	11	272	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
36¼	24⅞	Chese pf	2.32	8.1	8	947	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
59	42	ChiBrl	2a	4.1	9	11	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	2⅞	ChiMiw			21	104	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
33⅞	6½	ChiMiw pf				2	30	29½	29½	—1
34⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.9	8	102	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅜	ChkFull			5	33	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	ChrisCft			7	177	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	Christn	.40e	6.4	5	8	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
24¾	14⅜	Chroma	1.10	5.8	5	124	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
94¼	61½	Chroma pf	5	6.8		1	74	74	74	+2
13¾	8⅝	Chrysler	.40	4.0		404	10¼	10	10	
5¼	3	Chrys wt				361	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
23¼	19¼	Chrys pf	2.75	13.		56	21½	21⅛	21⅜	
31	20¾	ChurCh	.44	1.8	13	231	25⅛	24¼	25	+1⅛
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.1	5	13	28⅜	28⅜	28¾	+ ¼
23⅞	19⅞	CinGE	1.96	9.9	8	690	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
47½	40½	CinG pf	4	9.7		z250	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅞
37¼	17⅜	CinMil	1.10	3.3	8	28	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	4.5	7	2426	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
58¾	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.9	7	201	55	54⅝	54⅝	
1½	1	CitzSouRt				58	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18¼	11⅛	CityInv	1	6.7	4	947	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ½
2¾	9-32	CityInv wt				22	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
29¾	21	CityIn pf	2	8.3		33	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
40½	30⅛	ClarkE	2	5.7	6	170	35⅝	35¼	35¼	
17½	11½	ClarkOil	.60	3.7	10	57	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
31⅞	25⅜	ClvCl	1.20a	4.2	10	16	28½	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
22⅞	16⅛	ClevEl	1.92	10.	8	233	18⅞	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
88½	71	ClvEl pf	7.40	10.		z10	73½	73½	73½	+2¼
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	6.2	10	21	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
15⅛	9⅞	Clorox	.68	6.2	7	393	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
14⅞	9¼	CluettPo	.60	5.2	6	98	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
13	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	8.9		4	11¼	11	11¼	
16⅛	7¾	Coachm	.60	6.9	4	105	9½	8¾	8¾	— ⅞
20½	11½	CstStGs	.30	1.6	7	445	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ¼
23¾	17⅜	CstSG pf	1.83	9.2		6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
22	14	CstSG pf	1.19	6.4		9	19	18½	18½	
9¼	5½	CocaBtl	.40	5.8	9	275	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
47¼	35⅛	CocaCl	1.74	3.8	15	886	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	+ ¼
42	20	CldwBk	1.40	4.2	7	25	33½	32	33½	+1¾
16¾	10⅛	ColeNt	.64	5.4	8	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Coleco				45	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08	6.0	8	887	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
13¼	8¼	ColAlk	.72	7.6	5	43	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅞	CollnF	.28	2.3	6	55	12⅛	12	12	
28	23¼	ColPen	1.20	4.5	6	221	27⅛	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
42⅜	30½	ColtInd	2.10	5.5	6	410	38⅜	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
33	23⅞	Colt pf	1.60	5.2		4	30⅞	30½	30½	— ¼
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.34	8.8	6	217	27¼	26⅜	26½	— ¼
59	54	ColGs pf	5.48	10.		1	55	55	55	+ ⅜
27½	13⅛	ColuPct	.40a	1.8	3	463	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
27½	20⅛	ColSOh	2.32	10.	12	77	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	
109½	99½	CSO pf	10.52	10.		z30	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¾
27¼	22⅞	CSO pf	2.42	10.		2	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
35¼	27⅝	CombCm	.20	.6	12	112	32⅞	32⅛	32½	+1⅛
44⅞	31	CombEn	2	5.2	8	348	39	38⅜	38⅝	+1⅛
19⅛	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.3	9	133	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
28⅜	24⅝	CmwE	2.60	9.9	7	1659	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
9¼	8	CmwE wtA				2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
21	18⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.3		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
22⅜	18⅞	CwE pf	1.90	9.9		14	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22⅞	20⅛	CwE pf	2	9.6		20	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
27⅜	25¼	CwE pf	2.37	9.1		193	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
32⅜	26⅝	CwE pf	2.87	10.		3	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
49⅝	29½	Comsat	2	4.7	12	261	43⅝	42½	42¾	+1⅛
22⅞	12⅞	CoPsyc	.50	2.8	13	47	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.6	6	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
46	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.5	15	221	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+1¼
17	8	CompSci			12	426	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
26½	17⅛	ConAgr	1.20	4.8	6	114	u27⅛	26	27	+ ⅞
33⅞	21¼	ConeMl	1.60	6.2	4	26	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
26¼	16¼	Congolm	.80	3.6	7	100	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	17	ConnM	1.80	9.9	15	53	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	13¼	Conrac	.80b	6.0	7	248	13⅛	d13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
25	21⅜	ConEd	2.20	9.2	5	343	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
80⅝	71	ConE pf	6	7.8		25	77	76½	76½	+ ⅛
52⅞	45¼	ConE pf	4.65	9.9		z10	47	47	47	+ ⅛
53½	46⅝	ConE pf	5	11.		9	47½	47¼	47¼	
27	21	ConFds	1.60	6.9	7	332	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
68	55	ConF pf	4.50	7.9		4	57	57	57	— ⅜
34	19¾	ConFrt	1.10	5.0	4	157	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
42¾	33⅝	CnsNG	3	7.9	8	49	38⅛	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
25¼	20⅛	ConsPw	2.24	9.6	8	308	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
84¼	69½	CnPw pf	7.45	10.		z60	72	72	72	—1½
82	75	CnPw pf	7.72	9.9		z90	78	77	78	+1
26⅝	23	CnPw pr	2.50	11.		4	24	23⅝	23⅝	
24⅜	19½	CnPw pr	2.23	10.		12	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
26½	21⅜	CnPw pr	2.43	11.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
77¾	70⅛	CnPw pf	5.50	7.4		1	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¾
97	86½	CnPw pf	6	6.5		2	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
16⅝	8½	ContAir	.30e	3.1	4	187	10⅛	9½	9⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	ContCap				9	4½	4⅜	4½	
28⅞	22⅜	CntlCorp	1.70	7.0	5	784	25	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
33⅛	26	CntlGrp	2.20	7.8	7	232	29	28	28⅛	+ ½
25¼	23¼	CntGp pr	2	8.4		23	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
32⅞	23⅛	ContIll	1.44	5.3	6	133	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
17	13½	ContIlP	1.30e	8.3	31	25	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
6	2¼	ContlIRt				15	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
32⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	5.2	8	945	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	
16⅞	14⅝	ContTel	1.24	8.2	8	250	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
44½	22⅝	CtlData	.25	.7	8	1210	37⅛	36¼	36⅞	— ⅜
30⅜	20	Conwd	1.50	5.0	9	21	30	29½	30	+ ½
7¼	2⅜	CookUn	.391	8.7	5	154	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
60	40⅜	Coopln	1.84	3.6	9	364	50⅞	50	50½	+1⅜
29	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	1.8	10	293	22⅞	21⅝	22⅜	— ½
14⅜	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	7.0	4	11	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
18¾	13¼	CopT pf	1.25	8.6		2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
25	17¾	Copeind	.84	4.5	7	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Cordura	.44	9.0	12	75	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19½	13⅞	Corcin	.78	4.1	7	32	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
65	44⅝	CornG	1.88	3.3	10	210	57	56	57	+1½
32⅞	10¼	CorrBlk	1.24	5.4	9	16	23	22⅞	22⅞	
5½	1¼	Cousins				29	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
25½	16	Cowles	.90	4.5	16	95	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
59⅞	32	CoxBdcl	.72	1.3	12	39	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+ ½
14⅞	8⅞	Craig	.50	4.0	4	25	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
37	23	Crane	1.40b	5.4	8	76	26¼	25	25	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	CredtF	.40	5.1	6	75	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
30¾	22⅞	CrckN	1.80	6.5	5	240	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅞
46½	37	CrckN pf	3	7.4		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
27¾	22¼	CrckN pf	2.18	7.0		46	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	
19	12⅞	CrompK	.96	6.1	7	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	19¾	CrouHi	1	4.2	9	207	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	22⅛	CrwnCk			8	55	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+1⅛
30	22	CrwZel	1.50	5.9	9	71	32⅝	32	32½	+ ⅛
37¼	27⅛	CromF	2.08	5.7	4	89	37	36¼	36½	
21	11⅜	Culbro	1.40	9.9	17	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
42⅜	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.1	5	205	35⅝	35	35½	+ ¼
11¾	8	CunnDrg	.32	3.4	8	9	9½		9⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	10	Currinc	1.10	10.	5	12	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
22¼	11⅛	CurtW	.80	5.2	9	81	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
33⅞	19¾	Cyclp	1.32a	4.7	4	14	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
21½	14⅛	Cyprus	.80b	3.8	8	620	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
14½	7⅝	DPF			5	98	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Damon	.20	3.5	192	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	9½	DanRiv	.88	7.2	7	85	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
32⅞	19⅝	DanaCp	1.40	4.6	7	573	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ½
22¾	15	Daniel	.22b	1.2	9	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
49½	34	Dartind	1.60	3.8	9	273	42	42	42⅛	
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	4.8		9	42½	42	42	
71⅜	42	DataGen			17	737	68¼	66⅞	67¾	+1⅜
49⅞	18⅛	DataTer	.20e	.5	17	386	44⅝	43½	43⅝	+1⅜
76¾	34⅛	Datapnt			17	308	75	73⅝	75	+2¾
18	13⅜	Dayco	.50b	3.4	4	81	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
44¼	33¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.2	4	212	38¾	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅞
18¾	14⅛	DaytPL	1.66	10.	9	66	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
125	110	DPL pf	12.50	11.		z10	112	112	112	+1½
38⅝	22½	Deere	1.50	4.0	9	1711	38	37½	37⅝	+ ½
45	22⅜	DelMon	1.70	3.8	11	445	45	44⅞	44⅞	
14½	12⅞	DelmP	1.38	10.	7	172	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
58	36⅜	DeltaAir	1	2.3	6	480	43⅝	43	43⅝	+1
12⅝	6⅝	Deltec	5.50c		27	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	5	Deltona			78	47	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
36½	23	DenMf	1.52	4.8	7	32	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
35	21⅞	Dennys	.80	3.1	9	77	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
25½	13⅞	Dentsply	.80	4.8	20	13	16⅞	16½	16½	
18	11	DeSoto	1	8.4	6	26	12	11¾	11⅞	
16⅞	13⅜	DetEd	1.52	10.	9	186	14⅜	14¼	14½	— ⅛
100	81	DetE pf	9.32	11.		z20	86	86	86	
83¾	67¾	DetE pf	7.45	11.		z1240	70¾	70	70¾	+1½
28¼	25	DetE pf	2.75	11.		5	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
28¼	25	DE pfB	2.75	11.		3	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
97	95	DetE pf	9.72	10.		222	97	96¾	96⅞	— ⅛
24¾	20	DetE pr	2.28	11.		13	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
22	16	Dexter	.80	3.7	9	73	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
14¼	7½	DiGior	.48	3.8	8	510	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
25	14⅝	DialCp	1.20	6.3	7	5	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
40⅜	30	Dialnt	2.20	5.6	10	362	39⅝	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
18½	14½	Dialnt pf	1.20	6.7		4	18½	18	18	— ⅛
29¾	19	DiamS	1.48	7.4	6	528	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅜	DickAB	.20a	1.3	14	94	15⅛	15	15	
27	11⅝	Dictaph	.84	3.2	10	66	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ¼
26⅝	25	Dictaph wd				11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	Diebold	.60	2.7	14	212	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+1
56¾	38½	DigitalEq			17	2010	u58⅛	57⅛	57⅞	+ ⅞
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	6.4		53	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
34¾	27⅛	Dillon	1.32b	4.5	10	195	29¾	29	29½	+ ½
47⅛	31½	Disney	.48	1.1	14	881	43⅝	43⅛	43½	+ ½
3¾	1	Divrsfdln				35	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6½	2	DivrsMtg				138	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
20¼	13¼	DrPepr	.64	4.2	13	225	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
95	62⅜	DomeM	.80a	1.1	10	59	76¼	75½	75½	
6½	2½	DonLJ	.14	3.5	13	130	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
33⅝	21	Donnly	.88	3.0	10	197	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ½
26¾	15⅝	DorOliv	.60	3.2	8	11	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
22½	11	Dorsey	.60	4.5	5	43	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
51¾	37⅞	Dover	1.40	3.4	9	281	41½	41	41½	+ ⅞
30⅞	22	DowCh	1.40	5.3	9	1663	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
39	29½	DowJn	1.44	4.4	12	23	33½	32¾	33	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	Dravo	1.16	4.1	8	92	28¾	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
47¾	35	Dressr	1	2.6	7	428	37⅞	37⅛	37¾	+ ⅜
17	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.5		15	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
17¾	10	Dreyfs	.75e	5.6	7	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
138⅜	97⅝	duPont	5a	3.8	9	729	132½	130½	132¼	+2¾
49⅛	44	duPnt pf	3.50	7.9		3	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
62½	55	duPnt pf	4.50	8.1		2	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
21⅞	18⅛	DukeP	1.80	9.2	8	426	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
88	74⅞	Duke pf	6.75	8.7		2	78	78	78	—1
103½	89	Duke pf	8.70	9.4		z50	92½	92½	92½	+3½
97	85	Duke pf	8.20	9.5		z80	87	86	86	—1
92⅞	80½	Duke pf	7.80	9.6		z100	81½	81½	81½	+1
30¼	26⅝	Duke pf	2.69	9.8		4	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
103	94	Duke pf	8.84	9.4		z2000	94¼	94	94¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	26½	DunBr	1.40	4.1	14	173	34¼	34	34⅜	+ ½
19½	14½	DuqLt	1.72	11.	16	99	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
27	21½	Duq pfA	2.10	9.1		z300	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
24½	21	Duq pr	2.10	9.8		3	21⅝	21½	21½	
26¾	21¼	Duq pr	2.31	10.		z100	22¼	22¼	22¼	
29⅛	25	Duq pr	2.75	10.		z100	26½	26½	26½	
88	78	Duq pf	7.20	9.2		z20	78	78	78	
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10	1.8	5	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
33	16½	EG&G	.60	2.1	13	42	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	EMI	.18e	6.9	18	166	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	19½	E Sys	1.20	4.9	6	53	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
25⅛	16	EagleP	.80	3.8	8	81	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
30¼	17⅜	Easco	1.20	6.2	6	88	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅞	EastAir			3	523	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25¾	22⅞	EsAir pf	2.69	11.		37	24⅛	24	24	
19	13	EastGF	.80	4.8	33	548	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
17	14¼	EastUtl	1.60	10.	6	20	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
68⅛	41⅝	EsKod	2a	3.2	13	2173	63⅝	62⅜	62¾	+ ⅛
41⅛	33	Eaton	2.25	6.1	5	184	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅜	Echlin	.44	2.4	13	150	18⅞	18	18⅜	
33¾	23⅛	EckrdJk	.80	2.5	12	407	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	21¾	EdisBr	1.10	3.8	8	7	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	14	Edwrd	.60	3.6	4	62	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
18¼	13⅛	ElPaso	1.32	8.4	7	412	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
25⅞	21	EPG dpf	2.35	11.		6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
12⅞	2⅛	ElecAssc			9	97	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
24⅞	14⅜	EDS	.84	4.3	12	116	19⅜	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅜	ElMeMg			4	295	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	EMM pf				6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
28⅜	17⅛	Elgin	1.60	7.4	8	52	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Elixir			5	18	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
35⅜	24⅝	Eltra	1.34	4.4	7	62	30½	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	29⅞	EmrsEl	1.44	3.9	13	422	38⅛	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅛	EmryA	.92	4.9	14	256	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
45	27⅝	Emhart	2.20	5.9	6	120	37⅜	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
15⅝	13⅛	EmpDs	1.40	10.	9	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅝	EmpGas	.40	2.5	7	187	16	15⅞	16	
30⅞	20⅝	EngMC	1.40	4.5	8	748	u31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
16⅞	8	EnnisB	.60	4.3	5	28	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
24½	16⅞	Ensrch	1.36	7.2	7	497	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	Entex	.80	4.9	7	60	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
29¾	16	Envrtec	1	5.1	9	48	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
28½	20⅜	Equifx	2.20	10.	8	21	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96	8.8	5	33	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
26½	22⅜	Eqmk pf	2.31	9.8		7	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
36⅞	32½	EqulGs	3.04	9.1	6	7	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	EqtLf	2	11.	9	73	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	7.4	7	131	25⅞	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅛	Esquire	.50	4.0	7	11	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
17⅝	9⅞	EssexCh	.70	5.3	6	131	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	7⅛	Estrlin	.60	4.1	7	58	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	18½	Ethyl	1.20	5.2	6	440	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
63	48	Ethyl pf	2.40	4.1		6	57	58	58	+1
25⅞	14⅝	EvanP	1.20a	6.3	6	168	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15½	13⅛	Evan pf	1.40	10.		16	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	5.3	8	11	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
19¾	15⅝	Exclsr	1.73a	9.8		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	43	Exxon	3.40	6.9	9	1509	50⅛	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	20½	FMC	1.40	5.5	7	226	25½	25	25⅜	+ ¼
37½	31⅝	FMC pf	2.25	6.7		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
13⅞	7¾	Fabrge	.40	4.1	7	173	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
8⅞	5⅛	FabricCtr	.24	3.3	6	72	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
7½	3⅞	FacetEnt			19	18	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
41¼	22⅞	FairCm	.80	2.5	7	160	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
37½	14½	FairInd	.70	3.2	7	193	23	22⅞	22⅞	+1
11⅝	8⅛	FairmlF	.76	8.4	9	17	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
37½	25⅛	FalconS	.80	2.6	13	84	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
19½	8	FrWstFn			4	81	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅞	FarahMf				81	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅞	Fedders			77	135	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	26⅞	FedCo	2	5.0	5	48	40⅜	39¾	39⅞	
29¾	25⅛	FedExpr			11	321	28⅞	28	28	
35⅛	21½	FdMog	1.80	5.9	6	27	30½	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	FedNM	1.28	7.8	4	432	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
27½	12⅝	FedPB	.90	3.8	8	73	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ½
16⅞	11⅝	FdSinnl	1	6.9	6	14	14¾	14½	14½	
41⅜	31	FedDSt	1.70	5.2	8	852	32¾	32⅝	32½	+ ⅛
35	18⅛	Ferro	1.08	3.9	8	684	29⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—1
12⅞	5½	FidFin	.40	4.6	3	64	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
35½	29½	FldUnl	2.60	8.0	6	10	32¾	32½	32½	— ½
31¾	22⅛	Fldcst	1.40a	5.0	5	26	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	8⅛	Filmwy	.20b	1.3	8	361	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ½
11½	10	FinCpA	.50	4.4	6	17	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	FinSBar	.60	4.3	4	56	14⅜	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
38½	21⅛	FinlFed	1.20	4.4	5	220	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅞
15⅝	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.7		532	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
20⅛	13⅞	FtChrt	.80	5.2	4	1632	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅜	FstChic	1.10	5.9	6	235	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	29¼	FtBnTx	1.32	3.8	8	60	35⅜	35	35	— ⅜
39¾	32½	FtInBn	1.30	3.7	9	65	35	34½	35	+1
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	3.3	200	257	12⅝	12	12	+ ⅛
32¾	23½	FstNBo	2	7.3	6	37	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
25½	21	FINSIBn	2	8.5	6	6	23½	23½	23½	
17⅞	12⅝	FstPa	1.32	9.5	6	107	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	FstPa wt				8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	FtPaMtg				15	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
17	10½	FtUnRl	1.08	9.8	10	20	11⅛	11	11	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	8.0	6	28	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
29¼	22⅞	FtWisc	1.76	7.3	6	63	24	23¾	24	
36	23⅝	FischM	1.40	5.3	7	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
12¼	7⅛	FishFds	.48	6.2	6	73	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	FishrSci	.44	3.1	6	48	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	10	FleetEnt	.52	4.3	6	239	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
23½	15⅞	Fleming	1.04	5.3	7	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	13	FlexIV	.80	4.8	4	117	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	18⅛	Flntkt	1.40b	4.5	6	56	31⅞	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
53⅞	38	FlaECst			12	22	43	42	43	+1⅜
30¼	21½	FlaGas	1.44	5.7	7	48	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
29⅞	23⅞	FlaPL	2.03	7.8	6	709	27⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	25⅝	FlaPow	2.76	3.8	7	53	31½	31⅛	31¼	— ⅛
31⅞	18½	FlaStl	1.60	6.5	4	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
43½	29⅞	Fluor	1.40	4.1	7	329	34½	32⅞	34	+ ½
23¾	15	FootC	1.40	7.6	6	21	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	39	FordM	3.60	8.1	3	1294	44⅝	43¾	44¼	— ⅛
23½	16⅞	ForMK	1.24	6.3	5	82	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	27⅞	FMK pf	1.80	5.8		6	31¼	31	31½	+ ⅛
14⅞	12⅛	FtDear	1.24	9.6		26	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	27¼	FtHow	1.08	2.7	11	197	40	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅝
40⅛	24⅛	FosWh	1a	3.1	7	383	32	31	32	+1⅛
19¼	8¼	Fotomat	.50	3.6	13	486	14⅛	13½	13⅞	— ⅝
44¾	24⅛	FourPho			14	335	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
14½	6⅛	FoxStaP	.60	5.3	7	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	27⅜	Foxbro	1.10	3.4	9	148	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	
11¼	5½	FrankM	.30	4.7	8	120	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
34	18⅛	FrpMin	1.60	4.9	18	376	33	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅝
20	9	Frigtrn	.22	1.2	14	118	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
34½	24	Frueht	2.20	8.1	4	102	27½	27	27⅛	
14	7½	Fuqua	.40	4.0	5	434	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	Fuqa pf	1.25	9.4		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	7⅞	GAF	.68	5.2		694	13⅛	12⅞	13	
19½	14⅝	GAF pf	1.20	7.0		20	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
32	22⅛	GATX	1.80	7.3	15	30	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
22½	7⅛	GCA	.15	1.0	10	191	17	14⅝	15	—1¾
14	6⅛	GDV			4	43	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
7⅞	4⅞	GF Eqp				3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4	1⅜	GMR Pr			11	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	23⅞	GamSk	1.40	5.0	7	10	28	28	28	+ ⅜
50⅜	34¼	Gannett	1.40	3.3	15	52	43	42⅞	43	+1⅜
17½	6⅞	GapStr	.30	3.0	5	16	10	9⅞	9⅞	
25½	15½	GardDn	1	4.7	9	401	22⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
27½	16¾	Garfnk	1.14	5.4	3	15	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
15⅝	12⅞	GasSvc	1.22	9.7	7	12	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Gatway	.60	8.7	3	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
40	23⅛	GearhIO	.25	.5	13	109	35½	35¼	35⅜	+1⅛
34½	19	Geico	1	3.5	11	55	29½	28⅞	28⅞	+ ½
24⅝	17⅛	GemCo				28	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
11⅞	8⅞	GAInv	1.22e	12.		z60	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
44⅞	27¼	GnAmO	.40b	1.4	23	121	42½	41½	41⅝	— ⅝
18	11⅛	GnBcsh	.90	5.6	5	1	14½	14½	14½	
20¾	11⅛	GnCblc	1.10	6.7	8	247	16½	16	16⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	20	GnCbl pf	1.94	8.6		17	23	22⅜	22⅞	+ ½
11⅛	10½	GnCnrc				25	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	GnCnrc wt				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
45⅝	25⅛	GCinme	1.12	3.0	7	60	37⅝	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
93⅞	37	GenDyn	.75e	.8		884	92	91	91	+1⅜
55	51	GnDyn pf	4.25	7.2		19	u57	55	57	+4
57⅝	43⅞	GenEl	2.60	5.3	7	1479	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ½
35⅛	26½	GnFds	1.80	5.2	9	912	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
29⅜	21⅞	GnGth	1.52e	5.6	18	15	27	27	27	
12	8⅝	GnHost	.60	5.3	63	104	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	17⅝	GnInst	.60	1.8	9	553	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
40⅝	31	GnInst pf	3	3.2		6	35⅝	35½	36⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.3	12	103	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅜	GnMills	1.16	4.0	10	132	29⅜	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
66⅝	53⅜	GMot	6e	11.	5	1629	56½	56	56¼	+ ½
52	43⅞	GMot pf	3.75	8.4		2	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
16⅜	7⅛	GnPort	.60	4.7	6	184	13⅛	12½	12¾	+ ¼
20⅛	16⅝	GPU	1.80	9.8	8	115	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	GnRefr				874	9⅛	8	8¾	+1⅛
33⅝	23⅛	GnSignl	1	3.7	10	532	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	GnSteel	.25r	3.3	7	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	27⅞	GTE	2.48	8.5	7	655	29⅛	27	29⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	29	GTE pf	2.50	8.7		5	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
28⅝	24½	GTE pf	2.48	[illegible]		6	25¼	25	25	
15¾	13½	GTFl pf	1.30	9.5		z150	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
31⅞	22⅛	GTire	1.50	5.7	5	261	27	26¼	26½	+ ¼
8¼	3⅝	Genesco				83	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
32¼	28⅝	Genstr	2	[illegible]		147	32½	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	31	GenuPt	1.10	[illegible]	14	322	32	30¾	30⅞	— ½
32½	23⅞	GaPac	1.10	4.4	9	1403	25⅝	24⅞	25	
27¾	24	GaPw pf	2.52	10.		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
29⅛	25¼	GaPw pf	2.75	10.		205	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
31⅝	20	Geosrc	.60	2.2	10	285	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
34⅞	25⅞	GerbPd	1.50	5.2	9	539	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	33	Getty	1.20	3.2	19	559	39½	38	38	— ⅜
18⅝	18	Getty pf	1.20	6.6		3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅝	GiantPC	.60	7.9	25	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13	10¼	GiarFn	.60	4.9	5	219	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	GidLew	.70	4.5	5	195	u15⅝	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
23⅞	14	GiffsHill	1.20	5.7	5	19	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
33	23⅛	Gillette	1.60	6.1	9	247	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	6¼	Gimsinc			7	77	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	12	GleasW	.60	3.2	7	22	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
20	8⅞	GlobMcr			13	120	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅝	GldWFn	.50	4.2	4	64	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅛	Goodrch	1.32	7.1	5	192	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Goodyr	1.30	7.5	6	2337	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
22½	15	GordJw	.60	3.1	7	11	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
34¼	23⅜	Gould	1.60	5.6	7	159	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	23⅞	Grace	1.90	7.3	6	362	26⅛	26	26	+ ¼
38	26½	Graingr	.76	2.2	13	185	34½	34	34	+ ⅜
17¾	10⅞	Granitvl	1	8.6	10	31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅛	13½	GrayDr	.60	5.5	6	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5	GtAtPc			53	559	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
30	24⅝	GtLkD	1a	2.9	5	30	35⅝	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
34⅜	21⅜	GNIrn	2.25e	10.	16	11	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅝	GtNoNk	1.40	4.0	9	845	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+1½
34⅜	18⅛	GtWFin	1	3.5	5	456	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅞
35⅝	16⅛	GGiant	1.08	3.7	13	28	29⅛	29	29	
14⅞	11	Greyh	1.04	8.7	9	507	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt				186	11-16	9-16	11-16	+1-16
11⅞	7⅜	GrowC	.44b	4.6	6	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
6⅝	2⅞	GthRty				8	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
24⅞	14⅜	Grumm	1.20	7.6	5	243	15⅞	15½	15¾	
20⅞	13½	Guardin	.36	2.3	6	25	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
16¼	11	GlfWstn	.70	4.9	4	353	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
72½	68	GlfW pf	5.75	8.5		1	68	68	68	
78	55¼	GlfW pf	3.37	5.6		5	69	69	69	+1
35⅛	20⅛	GlfW pf	2.50	7.5		12	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
26⅞	22¼	GulfOil	1.50	7.9	7	1102	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	GulfRes	.25	2.5	11	116	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
19½	14	GulfR pf	1.39	8.4		4	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
19⅜	15¼	GulfR pf	1.60	9.6		12	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
14⅜	11⅛	GlfStUt	1.24	9.9	7	399	12⅝	12½	12½	
16⅜	12⅜	GulfUtd	.83	6.3	6	73	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6	Gulton	.39	3.0	8	80	10⅝	10	10½	+ ¼
		— H—H—H —								
4⅝	2⅝	HMW			28	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	Heloca			11	2	6	6	6	
31	19⅛	HallFB	1.10	4.0	12	87	28⅛	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
27⅜	17	HallPrt	.80a	3.0	11	9	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
70⅞	54½	Hallibt	1.80	2.9	9	901	63	61½	61⅞	— ½
25⅞	16⅞	HamrP	1.40	6.0	8	146	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+1
17⅝	14	HanJS	1.51e	10.		61	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
22⅝	17⅝	HanJI	1.84a	9.6		20	19¼	19	19¼	
24¼	7⅝	Handlmn	1	6.3	6	214	16¾	15⅞	16	
16⅞	14¾	HandyH	.60	3.8	9	16	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
69⅞	25	Hanes	1.72	2.9	11	4	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	
41¾	23⅛	Hanna	1.60	5.0	11	15	31	30⅝	31	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	HarBrJ	1.44	3.8	12	133	u38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅜
18⅞	8¼	Hardees	.20	1.6	6	114	13½	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	13⅜	Harnishf	1	6.0	8	204	17	16½	16⅝	
40½	15⅝	Harrah	.50	2.2	10	490	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	
34⅞	26⅛	HarBk	1.65	5.8	7	31	29	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅝
37	27	Harris	.60	1.9	15	367	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅜
36⅞	26	Harsco	1.80	6.1	6	17	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
16	10	HartSM	.80	6.6	6	154	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	16⅜	HartHk	.56	2.3	15	59	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
14⅛	6⅞	HartfZd	.40	3.9	5	40	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	HattSe	1.50	9.7	10	3	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
28¼	24	HwlEl	2.24	8.5	7	4	26½	26¼	26¼	
26¼	15⅛	HayesA	1.28	7.3	9	4	17½	17⅜	17½	
17¾	9½	Hazeltn	.40	[illegible]	7	27	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
27⅜	15	HealthTec			7	69	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Hecks	.24	2.3	7	32	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	HeclaM				40	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
31⅜	19⅛	HeilmB	1a	3.7	6	9	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
44⅛	33¼	HeinzH	2	5.0	9	233	40½	40	40	
11½	6	HeleneC			5	34	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅛	Hellrinl	1.10	6.5	6	17	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
50⅛	33	HelmrP	.48	1.1	11	60	45⅛	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
2	1¼	HemCo				12	1½	1½	1½	
18⅛	12⅛	Hercules	1	5.9	9	256	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
23½	18½	Hershy	1.20	6.5	6	52	20	19⅝	20	
13⅜	5⅛	Hesston				39	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅜	Hesto pf	1.60	10.		2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
31⅞	23¼	Heublin	1.52	5.0	11	447	29¼	29	30⅛	+ ⅛
92⅞	61⅞	HewlPk	.60	.6	18	1035	92½	91½	92⅛	+2
11⅝	5⅛	HghVlt	.10	1.4	12	45	7⅛	6⅞	7	
33⅞	18⅝	Hillenbd	.94	3.1	9	7	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	22	Hilton	1	3.6	12	554	u29	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅜	Hobart	1.08	6.2	8	63	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	14⅝	Holiday	.56	3.0	9	1737	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	15	HollyS				17	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
11½	10	HmeG pf	1.10	11.		16	10⅛	10	10⅛	
40	29	Hmstk	1.10e	3.5	13	64	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Honda	.37a	1.4	14	7	26⅛	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
73⅝	53⅞	Honwll	2.20	3.0	10	915	u74⅞	73¼	74⅛	+1
25½	17⅛	HoovU	1.24	5.4	7	35	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Horizon				44	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
34⅝	20⅝	HospCp	.40	1.2	14	227	32⅞	32⅛	32¼	
27	12	HostIntl	.48	2.7	7	273	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	15⅛	Houdle	1.20a	3.6	11	[illegible]	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
43⅛	27⅞	Houd pf	2.25	5.5		3	42	41⅛	41⅛	—2⅛
30⅜	10⅛	HouseA	1.40	4.6	7	33	u30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	5⅛	HousFb	.36	5.4	8	35	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	16⅞	HoushF	1.45	8.1	6	219	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
47	37⅝	HouF pf	2.37	6.0		3	39¾	39¾	39¾	
33⅞	25⅞	HouIn	2.36	8.3	7	327	28⅝	28⅜	28½	
28	18⅞	HouNG	1	4.1	7	104	24⅞	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅝
17	9	HowdJn	.44	4.1	7	539	10⅞	10½	10¾	
18	15⅞	Hubbrd	1.52	9.1	9	33	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
17	17	HudsMin			7	u19	18⅝	19		+1
48⅛	20⅝	HughsTl	.72	1.5	11	746	47⅝	45⅞	47⅛	+1
26⅞	14⅛	Humana	.50	1.8	15	727	u28⅜	27⅛	27⅞	+1
24⅝	21⅜	Huma pf	2.50	11.		57	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅞	HuntCh	.40	2.9	13	335	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
16½	8⅛	HuntIR			6	18	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24	10⅛	HuttEF	.68	4.0	4	149	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅝	Huyck	.72	6.3	10	49	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —								
32½	19⅞	IC Ind	1.63	6.7	6	153	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
51	29⅞	IC In pf	3.50	8.3		37	42⅞	42	42¼	+ ⅜
7⅜	4	ICN				1104	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	31	INACp	2.40	6.2	5	x305	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ½
18⅜	15⅛	INAIn	1.62	9.5		8	17	17	17	
13	9⅞	IU Int	.95	8.8	5	670	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
21¼	15⅞	IUInt pf	1.25	7.0		4	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17	13⅜	IUInt pf	1.36	9.6		17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27½	24	IdahoP	2.20	[illegible]	9	67	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
28	19⅝	IdealB	1.60	6.8	6	33	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	IdealT	.24r	5.1		77	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	
25⅞	21⅞	IllPowr	2.20	9.9	8	340	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
54½	48⅛	IlPow pf	4.47	9.3		z9010	48½	d48	48	— ½
48⅝	43½	IlPow pf	4	9.2		30	43⅝	d42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅜
28½	18⅛	ITW	.80	3.1	10	122	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ½
24⅝	13⅞	ImplCp	.80	4.2	4	362	19	18⅞	19	+1⅛
19⅝	13⅜	INCO	.40	2.3	24	1026	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛	IncCap				3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
10⅛	9½	IncCC	.94e	9.8		3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
23¼	19⅝	IndM pf	2.15	10.		2	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20½	IndM pf	2.25	9.9		3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
27¾	24	IndlGas	2.40	8.6	6	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	21⅛	IndlPL	2	9.0	11	33	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
30	15⅝	IndNat	1.44	8.2	6	16	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
27⅞	11⅞	Inexco	.10	.6	18	428	17	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
64¼	48⅝	IngerR	3	5.3	7	424	58	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
44	38⅝	IngR pf	2.35	7.0		16	34	33⅝	33⅝	
15⅝	10⅛	IngrTec	.50	3.5	7	44	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
41⅞	33⅛	InlndStl	2.80a	7.7	6	63	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Insilco	.84b	7.2	6	105	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	Inslic pf	1.25	8.3		3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	InstInvTr				32	2	2	2	
21	11⅛	Intlogn	.40	2.4	9	401	19⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18¾	IconSe	1.72a	9.6		61	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
45½	34	Intercn	2.20	5.7	6	20	39⅛	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅝	Intrlk	2.20	9.3	19	52	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
18⅛	10	IntAlum	.50	4.0	8	33	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
312	234¾	IBM	13.76	4.4	16	2461	u313⅜	310¼	312	+ ⅞
27⅝	19⅝	IntFlav	.68	2.7	16	484	25¼	24¾	25	+ ⅛
44⅞	26¼	IntHarv	2.30	6.2	6	359	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅝
43½	34	IntMin	2.60	6.7	6	325	38⅝	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
25½	17	IntMult	1.10	5.7	7	24	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	35⅛	IntPaper	2	5.1	8	1643	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	+1⅛
16	6½	IntRectf	.25	1.9	8	65	12⅝	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
34⅝	24⅜	IntTT	2.20	7.2	7	2092	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
55⅝	44⅞	IntTT pfJ	4	7.8		31	51	50⅝	51	+1⅛
55⅞	44	IntTT pfK	4	8.0		66	50	49⅞	50	+1
61½	47¾	IntTT pfO	5	9.2		2	54⅛	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	32¼	IntTT pf	2.25	5.9		17	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
58¾	47½	IntTT pf	4.50	8.5		12	53	53	53	+ ½
23⅝	15	IntrpGp	1.30	7.0	6	48	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	26	IntrGp	1.60	4.8	8	33	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
17	14	IntstPw	1.50	10.	10	32	15	14⅞	14⅞	
25⅛	20⅝	InPw pf	2.28	10.		z110	22	22	22	+ ½
30¼	17	Intrway	.80	[illegible]	4	144	21⅝	20⅛	20⅜	
53¾	27⅛	IowaBf	.52	1.2	6	351	42⅜	41½	42⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	14⅛	IowaEl	1.50	9.8	8	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
22⅝	15¾	IowIlG	1.92	9.6	7	26	20	20	20	
28	23⅞	IowaPL	2.40	9.3	7	17	25⅜	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
23	19⅛	IowaPS	1.92	8.9	7	23	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	IpcoHp	.12	2.1		x75	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
32½	14	ItekCp			15	315	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
37½	15⅞	ItelCp	.64	2.3	8	908	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	13	Itel pf	1.44	11.		10	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
28⅝	19⅛	JmesF	1.20	5.6	10	125	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Jamswy	.05e	.8	5	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Jantzen	1	5.8	5	9	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
12	7⅞	JapnF	1.27e	9.9		114	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞	
35¾	25½	JeffPil	1.04	3.4	8	170	30⅞	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
90	81	JerC pf	8.12	9.7		z10	84	84	84	+1
122½	112½	JerC pf	13.50	12.		z50	112	d112	112	— ½
25⅞	21⅛	JerC pf	2.18	10.		9	21⅛	d20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
25	17⅛	JewlC	1.44	6.7	7	220	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
6	3	Jewlcor			8	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅛	JhnMan	1.80	7.2	5	577	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
80	45⅛	JohnJn	1.70	2.2	15	376	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅝
12	4⅞	JohnEF				70	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
34½	21⅜	JohnCn	1.10	4.1	9	220	27⅞	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅝
39¾	28⅝	JohnC pf	2	5.9		5	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅛	JonLgn	.60	3.9	6	534	15¾	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
27½	22⅞	Jorgen	1.20	4.1	6	20	32	31½	32	+1½
23⅝	17⅛	Josten	.34	4.6	9	207	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
33⅝	27⅛	JoyMfg	1.64	5.2	10	63	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
87	51⅝	KLM	1.35r	2.2	3	13	62¼	62	62⅛	+1⅛
29⅞	22¼	K mart	.72	3.1	9	2553	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	16⅞	KaisrAl	1	5.5	5	370	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
77	62	Kal 57pf	4.75	6.3		3	75	75	75	+1⅛
77½	62	Kal 59pf	4.75	6.3		2	75	75	75	+1⅛
27⅝	13⅛	KaisC	1.20	5.3	3	69	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	16	KaisC pf	1.37	7.1		3	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
63⅛	33⅞	KaisC pf	4.50	5.1		1	49	49	49	
31	17⅛	KaisrSt	1.50	7.1		85	21	21⅛	21	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	KanebSr	.20	3.7	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
19½	12¼	Kaneb	.70	5.1	6	120	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
29⅛	24	KCtyPL	2.56	9.7	8	43	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
44¾	37	KCPL pf	3.80	10.		z50	30	30	30	
37	23¼	KCPL pf	2.23	9.9		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝	
25½	17⅛	KCSoln	.90	4.3	6	70	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
21	17¼	KanGE	1.90	10.	8	223	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	KanNb	1.48b	7.6	5	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17	KanPL	1.86	9.5	7	37	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
23⅞	24	KaPL pf	2.32	9.6		15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	Katylnd			3	76	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅜	Katy pf	1.46	7.7		13	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	KaufBr	.20	2.5	8	135	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
10⅛	10⅛	Keane	.40	2.7	6	21	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Keller	.30b	3.6	6	67	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
25	17	Kellogg	1.20	6.2	10	396	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
23½	12⅞	Kellwd	1.12	7.9	5	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
38¾	26	Kennmt	1.20	3.7	8	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
29	19	Kennct	.60e	2.8	69	220	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	17¾	KyUtil	1.96	10.	14	28	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅞	KerrGls	.70	3.0	5	90	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	37⅝	KerrM	1.25	2.6	12	210	49⅜	48½	48½	
16½	9½	KeysCon			13	16	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
25⅝	16¼	Keysint	.48	2.6	11	229	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	27	Kiddewt	1.80	5.4	5	181	29⅜	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
57	41½	Kidde prB	4	7.2		7	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
30¼	20	Kidde pr	1.64	6.6		5	25	25	25	+ ⅛
50¼	30⅞	KimbCl	2.60	5.7	7	404	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅛
19	11⅝	KingDSt	.80	6.3	6	30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	Kirsch	1.25	6.4	5	11	19⅝	19½	19½	
29⅝	22	KnightRd	.60	2.6	10	670	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅞	Koehrin	1	5.8	5	101	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅝	Kollmr	.50	2.0	11	110	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Koppers	1.20	6.0	7	222	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	Koraco	.34	3.8	4	15	9	8⅞	8⅞	
49⅝	41⅞	Kraft	2.80	6.1	7	94	46⅞	45	46¼	+ ⅝
12¾	7⅞	Krechlr				8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
37	25⅞	Kroger	2	5.6	7	61	35	35⅝	35⅝	
19⅜	13⅛	Kuhlm	.80c	5.1	6	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13	8	Kysor	.60	4.8	6	152	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
13¼	5⅝	LFE	.10r	1.4	7	14	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	LITCO	.92	5.9	7	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
13½	5⅝	LTV				570	6⅞	6⅝	6	— ⅛
19	8⅛	LTVA	.32r	2.7		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	LTV pf	1			30	8⅞	8	8	
24⅞	21⅞	LTV pf	2.60	11.		81	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅞	LacGas	1.80	9.5	6	15	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	LamSe	1	5.3	9	63	u18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
23½	11⅜	LaneBry	.70	4.4	9	326	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+1⅛
35⅜	13⅛	Lenier	.42e	1.4	13	43	29	28¾	29	+1
12⅞	8⅛	LearlCh	.48	4.6	14	169	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24	13	LearSg	.80	4.2	5	113	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
39½	27½	Leasw	1.80	5.5	7	196	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
24⅜	19½	LeeEnt	.64	2.7	11	6	24	23⅜	24	
25	15⅜	Leggett	1	4.7	6	26	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	LehVall			4	125	2	2	2	+ ⅛
11⅞	9	Lehmn	.73e	7.3		111	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅛	Lennar	.40	4.6	4	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	23⅞	Lenox	1.12	4.1	9	91	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	LesFay	.46	5.5	6	37	3⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	LevFdC			20	17	15⅞	16⅝		+ ⅛
14⅛	13⅛	LevFln	.75a	5.5		4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	27¼	LeviStr	1.60	4.1	6	801	u39¼	38⅛	39⅛	+1⅜
20⅛	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	3.1	5	70	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28½	20	LOF	.20	8.1	5	1294	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	51	LOF pf	4.75	9.0		1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
24¾	20¾	LibrtyCp	.53	2.6	8	362	33⅞	33¼	33⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	LibrtyLn			4	45	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	9½	LlSIL pf	1.25	13.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	26⅞	Liggett	2.50	7.1	6	59	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
54	36⅝	LillyEli	1.60	3.0	13	709	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
43	33⅝	LincNI	2.40	6.4	5	502	37⅞	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
19¼	15½	LincPl	1.76	11.		7	15⅞	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	3	Lionel	.12	2.2	29	143	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
25½	10⅛	Litton	.581	2.7		435	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
50	36	Litton pf	3	[illegible]		6	47	45½	47	+2
21⅛	17⅛	Litton pf	2	11.		3	19	19	19	— ⅛
37⅛	12⅞	Lockhd			6	1559	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
36⅞	16⅞	Loctite	.35	1.5	12	317	25½	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
55¼	31⅛	Loews	1.20	2.6	5	250	45¾	45⅜	46½	+1½
15½	9⅛	LomFn	.80	7.7	8	37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
27½	14½	LomN	1.78a	11.	9	25	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	17¼	LnStar	1.20	5.3	6	159	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	17	LILCo	1.70	9.7	6	115	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
42⅜	41⅛	LIL pf	4.25	10.		z350	42	42	42	+ ⅛
27⅜	24⅛	LIL pf	2.47	9.7		6	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
34	21⅛	LoneDr	.64	2.1	14	25	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
39⅛	19⅛	LoralCp	.80	2.6	10	90	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
25⅝	19½	LaLand	1.28	5.5	9	472	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	11½	LaPac	.60b	3.1	7	124	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	20¼	LouvGs	2	9.5	9	[illegible]	21⅛	21	21	
19⅜	10⅛	Lowenst	.60	4.1	8	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
46⅝	33⅜	Lubrzl	1.44	3.0	13	300	u48⅝	47⅜	47⅝	
18½	13	LuckyS	.84b	5.5	9	376	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	7	Ludlow	.50	4.0		101	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	5.7	5	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18½	7⅛	LynCSys	.40	2.3	17	325	17⅞	15⅝	17⅜	+2
		— M—M—M —								
40	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.1	15	42	35⅝	35½	35⅜	+ ⅜
27⅛	12½	MBPXL	.40b	1.5	8	5	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	
44¼	31⅛	MCA	1.20	2.7	8	563	u45⅝	44	44⅞	+1¼
12⅞	7⅛	MEI	.30	2.5	8	131	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
20⅜	13	MGIC	.72	3.4	8	734	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	11¼	MacAF	.80b	4.5	8	2	17½	17½	17½	
14	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.3	5	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
15	6¾	Macke	.48	5.4	6	42	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅛	9⅛	Macmill	.72	6.3	7	243	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	
19¾	15½	Macml pf	1.20	7.2		7	16⅞	16	16¾	
57⅝	24	Macy	1.65	4.7	6	154	35⅝	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
15⅝	11½	MadsFd	.79e	[illegible]		132	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	MagicCf	.60	5.5	6	351	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
32⅛	22¾	MahonH	.96	3.1	11	132	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
13⅜	7⅛	MahnIn	.30	3.0	4	42	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	ManhLf	.30	3.9	11	30	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
45½	23¼	MfrHan	2.28	6.9	6	735	33½	33	33	+ ⅜
30⅜	26¼	MAPCO	1.30	4.4	9	822	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	13¾	MaraM	.80	2.7	11	349	29⅝	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
57½	37⅞	MaratO	2.20	4.1	3	459	54½	54	54	+ ⅜
22⅝	17½	Marcml	1	4.2	8	102	22	22½	23	+1
17⅛	13⅛	MarMid	.80	5.0	5	95	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	11½	MarionL	.64	4.4	10	130	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅞	MarkCtl	.36	2.7	15	104	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	13	Mark pf	1.20	7.7		21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	22½	Marley	1	3.3	9	47	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ½
16⅞	10½	Marriot	.16	1.1	19	1294	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
63⅛	51½	MrshM	3.20	5.1	14	22	63⅝	63	63	+ ⅛
35¼	15½	MrshF	1.24	7.4	9	227	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	
34⅞	22¼	MartM	1.80	5.9	6	722	30⅞	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
14	9	MaryK	.49	4.4	9	51	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
26¾	23⅝	Md Cup	.56	2.4	8	24	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
26	15⅝	Masco	.52	2.5	19	61	21½	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
27½	14⅝	MasonH	.80	3.2	8	276	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅛	MesM	1.34e	9.0	10	29	13⅛	13½	13½	
14⅛	5	MasseyF				131	10½	10	10½	
17⅜	15⅝	MasCp	1.62	10.		18	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	10⅛	MasInc	1.08	9.9		27	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	22⅝	MatsuE	.39e	1.0	13	1	37⅛	37¼	37¼	
13⅛	6½	Mattel	.15e	1.9	7	253	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
9¼	3½	Mattel wt				612	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	20¾	MayDS	1.20	5.2	7	129	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	10½	MayerO	1	4.5	12	3	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	MaysJW			4	9	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
29¾	22½	Maytg	1.40a	6.4	10	42	25	25	25	+ ⅝
31½	20⅝	McDermt	1	4.6	5	710	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
35¼	25¾	McDr pf	2.20	8.1		229	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ¼
32⅛	28¼	McDr pf	2.60	[illegible]		214	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
60½	43⅞	McDnld	.26	.5	12	1375	47½	45⅝	45⅞	—1⅝
40⅛	22¾	McDnD	.60	1.7	9	1325	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	19¼	McDonh	1.20	4.0	5	5	25¼	25	25	— ¼
32⅛	22½	McGEd	1.80	7.4	6	73	24½	24¼	24¼	
33¼	16⅜	McGrH	1	3.0	14	4945	u34	32⅞	33½	+ ⅝
53½	27	MGH pf	1.20	2.2		7	u55	54½	54½	+1
26½	17¾	McIntyr				z200	23	22¾	23	+1
22⅞	12	McLean	.64	4.2	6	97	15⅝	14½	15¼	+ ⅜
13	8¼	McLoul				39	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	9¾	McMorE	.10	.7	35	124	14½	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	10	McNeil	.80	7.1	5	11	11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	16⅝	Mead	1.62	6.1	6	451	25¾	26½	25⅝	+ ½
87½	44⅛	Mead pf	2.80	4.2		5	57	67	67	+4½
39⅞	16⅜	Measrx	.50	1.3	15	102	38⅝	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅜
17½	13⅜	Medaco	.40	2.4	10	53	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
40⅞	17	Medtrn	.48	1.3	14	183	37½	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
48¼	33	Meduso	2.40	5.1	9	338	47	47	47	+ ⅛
33⅞	24¼	Melville	1.16	4.0	[illegible]	635	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
60⅞	25⅛	Memorex			6	1642	36	34¼	35	— ¼
37	20⅞	MercStr	.12	2.2	5	21	35	34⅜	34¾	+ ⅜
32⅞	24⅜	MerTr	1.32	4.8	7	47	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
70	47⅝	Merck	1.60	2.7	15	[illegible]	u71½	70⅝	70⅞	+ ⅞
40¼	24⅝	MerLyn	1	3.4	5	51	29⅝	29½	29½	
22½	12⅞	MesaLP	.80	5.0	5	1191	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
39⅞	25½	MesaPet	.48	1.3	13	575	36¼	36	36½	+ ½
14⅝	13	Mesab	1.11e	7.2	23	34	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
25¼	17½	Mesta	.80	4.1		10	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
54¾	25	MGM	1.10b	2.4	10	378	45⅞	45½	45½	
24¼	22⅝	MGM wi				105	23⅜	23	23	+ ⅛
71	31½	Metrm	2.20	3.8	9	23	57⅞	57	57⅞	+1⅜
16	12⅞	MchGs	1.20	9.1	7	9	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
29½	25½	MichWl pf	2.67	10.		4	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	
26	23⅝	MichWl pf	2.12	8.7		5	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
19	16⅝	MichTel	1.40	7.8	7	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
25⅞	21¾	MichT pf	2.05	[illegible]		1	23	23	23	— ⅛
17⅝	14¾	MidSUt	1.52	10.	5	2207	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
3	1	MidlndA				10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅜	14	MidRos	1.10	6.1	7	34	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
30½	16¼	MillerW	.80	3.2	12	75	28⅜	27¾	28	+ ½
24⅝	11¼	MillBrd	.20	3.3	9	341	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ½
16⅝	10½	MillPoy	.33	2.0	11	[illegible]	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
23½	19	MinnGs	1.04	9.2	6	7	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
66	43	MMM	2	3.0	15	1071	66	65¼	65⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	18½	MinPL	1.84	9.5	9	25	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	MirroAl	.96	3.3	10	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
39⅞	20½	Mission	.68	1.8	9	1150	29½	29	30⅛	+ ½
57½	40½	MPacC	2.80	5.7	5	165	49⅝	47¾	49¼	+ ⅛
16¼	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	9.0	12	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
72⅛	58⅝	Mobil	4.60	6.6	7	790	70¼	69½	69⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	MobilaH			11	15	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
19¾	11⅜	MdMor	.16	1.1	9	37	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Mohasco	[illegible]	7.8	6	30	11¾	11¼	11½	
11⅞	5⅝	MohkDta			11	810	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅛	MohkR	1.20	8.3	4	20	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
35¾	21⅛	Monrch	1.60	6.0	4	4	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
26⅞	13	Monsor	.52	2.2	7	59	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	
60¼	44⅛	Monsan	3.20	6.4	6	171	50	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	15⅞	MntDU	1.50	8.9	6	17	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
24⅜	19⅛	MonPw	2.04	9.6	7	233	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
22⅝	18⅛	MonSt	1.20a	9.2		51	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	MONY	.92e	11.	9	61	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
39¾	26⅞	MooreM	1	3.2	7	232	31⅞	31	31½	+ ⅜
52	39⅝	Morgan	2.50	5.2	3	519	48¾	48	48¼	+ ⅛
30	18⅝	MorKnu	1	5.1	4	31	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
20½	13	MorseSh	.64	4.1	6	128	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ½
8⅝	4¾	MtgTrAm			5	40	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	23⅝	Mortlar	1.28	4.5	10	59	29	28¾	28¾	
56⅞	35	Motrola	1.29	2.9	11	1429	42	40⅞	41⅞	+2
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	6.7	9	74	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	24⅜	MtSTel	2.08	8.2	7	13	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
13½	5¼	Munford				102	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	4	Munfd pf	.40	6.3		108	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.7	7	24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19¾	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.6	8	30	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
57¾	32½	MurphOil	.80	1.8	13	142	44¼	42⅞	43¾	+1⅜
25½	14	MurryO	1	6.4	5	12	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15	12⅝	MutOm	1.32	9.7		8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
15⅛	7½	MyersL	.40	3.4	8	13	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
		— N—N—N —								
22⅝	12⅝	NCH	.56	3.6	9	[illegible]	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 12, 1978 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0065	4.002	108.005 *	46.96 *	0.2392	——	6.84 *	118.985 *	38.91 *
Brussels (c)	29.34	58.46	15.783	6.8605	3.488 *	14.605	——	17.3125	5.6825
Frankfurt	1.859	3.7003	——	43.48 *	2.209 x	92.62 *	6.344 *	110.13 *	36.04 *
London(z)	1.9935	——	3.703	8.475	1,673.00	3.992	58.41	3.3575	10.27375
Milan	841.95	1,673.70	451.81	196.44	——	418.25	28.62	497.31	162.79
Paris	4.265	8.514	229.87 *	——	5.036 x	212.90 *	14.5705 *	253.25 *	82.79 *
Zurich	1.6855	3.355	90.60615 *	39.4039 *	0.20015	84.0251 *	5.74665 *	——	32.63945 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.16025 ; Escudo: 47.025 ; Israeli £: 18.70 , Peseta: 70.285 ; Schilling: 13.655 ; Sw.Krona: 4.365 ; Yen: 197.775 ; Norw. Krone: 5.077 ; Fin Mark: 3.981 ; Belgian Financial Franc:29.825 ; Hong Kong $: 4.74075 ; Singapore $: 2.176 ; Canadian $: 84.165 U.S. cents

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank. Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, January 12, 1979

AELInd	6¾	7¼
AFAProt	7½	10½
AVMCo	4½	5
AddisnW	9⅞	10⅜
AdvRoss	2⅝	2¾
AdvMicr	22¼	23
AlexAlex	30	30¼
Alicoinc	18¼	18¾
AllynB	10½	11½
AFInCo	22¾	23¾
AFurn	3⅜	4
AGreet	12½	13½
AMicros	13½	14
AWeldng	13¾	14¾
Amterr	3 1-16	3 5-16
Anodite	6½	6⅞
AnheusB	26	26½
AntaCo	9	9½
ArdenGp	7¼	7½
ArkWGs	18¼	19
AsdColo	22¾	23½
AtlGsLt	15	15½
BairdCo	8½	9
BangHE	13⅞	14⅜
BkamRt	11	11½
BasicRs	4¼	4¾
BasstFr	16¾	17½
BavisMk	10¼	10¾
Beeline	8	9
BetzLab	33	33¾
BibbCo	12⅞	12¾
BirdSon	22½	24
Birtchr	1½	1¾
BlkHllP	25	25½
Bonanza	5½	5⅞
BrookS	28⅞	30
BrwTom	18⅛	18⅝
Buckbee	5⅝	6¼
Buckeye	13½	14
BurnupS	4⅝	5⅝
CalWlSv	31½	33
ConradH	2⅝	2⅞
CapSwC	9¼	10
CapInAir	2⅞	2¾
CoreCo	6½	8
CnVlPS	15	15⅝
ChmLeo	26¼	27¼
ChesUtl	9¾	10½
CircleF	4¼	5¼
CitzUtA	36¼	37
CitzUtB	30¼	31
ClarkJL	29½	31
ClowCp	8⅞	9⅜
ColuVent	1¾	2¼
ComCIH	21½	22¼
CmlShr	23	25
CmwTel	31½	33½
ConnGn	36¼	36¾
ConPap	58½	59½
Crawfd	12¾	13¾
CrossCo	34¼	35¼
CutlrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	19	20
DiaDes	9¾	10½
DaytMal	21½	23½
DekibAg	25¾	26½
DeLuxC	31¾	32½
DelConT	11½	12½
DetlnlB	18	20
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	22¾	23¼
DixnCru	28	29½
Doculel	5¼	5⅝
DollrGn	10	10½
Donldsn	24¼	25¼
DorchGs	11⅞	11⅞
DovIDB	18¾	19½
DunkinD	15⅝	16¼
Duriron	18	19
Eberline	10½	11½
EconLab	25⅞	26⅛
ElPcsEl	10¼	11⅛
ElderBe	8¾	9½
EleNucl	5⅝	6¼
ElModul	5⅞	6⅜
EnrDev	13¼	14½
Entwistl	3¼	4½
EatOil	19½	20½
EthanAl	24¼	25
Fabri	1	1¼
FidUnL!	25¾	26¾
FlBkSys	36⅞	37½
FtBostn	16	16¾
FtEmpS	9¼	9¾
FtWmFin	4½	4¾
Flicker	13⅜	14¼
FloatPnt	11½	12½
FlwWalU	½	¾
ForestO	15½	15⅝
Formigll	2¾	3½
FrankCo	7⅞	7⅞
FrankEl	13⅜	13⅞
Frndlce	22¾	23¼
GnRIEst	7½	9
GnReins	180	184
GovEFn	11¼	12
GreenM	13	13½
GreyAdv	32½	35½
Gllintst	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5⅝	6¼
Hardwk	11¼	12
HrpRow	14⅝	15¼
HarpGp	21¼	21¾
HartfNl	16	16½
HenrdF	19	19¾
Hoinam	1⅞	2⅞
Hoover	10⅜	11¼
HorizRs	1⅜	1⅞
HudsPip	57	60
HyattCo	1⅝	2¼
HyattInt	15	15½
IndNucl	4	4½
Infraind	3⅛	3⅝
IntelCo	55½	57
IntrcEnr	3⅝	4¼
IntmlGs	13⅞	14½
InBkWsh	8⅛	8½
IwaSoUt	24½	25½
JamWPr	8¼	9½
Jamsby	14⅝	15½
JlflyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	19	19¾
KalsSt pf	18	18¾
Kalvar	1¼	2⅛
Kaman	19½	20¼
KmpArn	14⅞	14⅞
KalsGre	⅜	½
Kaysam	3¼	4
KearnyT	17½	17½
KellySv	30	31½
Kauffel	13	14
KeyCFd	17⅞	18½
Kimbell	16½	17
Kinglnt	9¼	10¼
KnapeV	13½	14½
Kratcs	18	19½
Lancein	18⅝	19½
LandRos	3⅛	3⅝
LaneCo	16½	19½
LldStor	8	8¾
LinBcsl	37¾	38½
Logetrn	9½	10½
ModsGE	15⅝	16¼
MagellPet	1⅛	1¼
MajorRt	1¼	1½
Mallert	28	29
MalAssl	20⅞	21⅝
MautLP	30	31½
McCorm	14	14½
McQuay	11	11¼
MidsxW	19¼	20¼
MdldCon	7½	8
MidlRes	1⅝	1 13-16
MidlBks	27¼	23¼
Miller	30¼	31
MissVlG	17¼	18¼
MonlCol	6⅞	7⅛
MoorePd	16	17
MoreRes	2½	3¼
Mosiek	18⅝	18⅞
MetchM	17¼	18¼
MalClub	6⅛	7¼
Mueller	21	22
NoraCo	27	28½
NatGOil	15⅝	16⅛
NwldRE	14	15
NJNGas	16½	16⅞
NielsnA	22⅞	23⅝
NielsnB	22⅞	23⅛
NoCarGs	10⅛	11¼
NoEOl un	62⅝	63¼
NwtNGs	10⅝	10¾
NwstPS	17½	17½
Norell	18	18½
OgilvyM	22	22¾
OhFerro	7	8
OtterTP	29⅞	21½
OversAir	8	8½
PCAInt	7½	10⅛
PabstB	13⅛	14⅝
PcGaR	22	22¾
PaulevP	7¼	8
PoerMf	8¼	9
PenaEnl	16⅝	16⅞
Petroill	40½	41½
Pettibon	21⅜	22¾
PierceSS	12¾	13
Pinkrin	27½	28½
PionHlB	19¾	20¼
Plastine	1⅜	2¼
Possis	3½	4
Progrp	1⅝	2
PbSvNC	10⅝	10¾
PurtBen	21	21¾
PulDCo	5⅝	5⅞
Quallnrs	5⅝	5⅞
RaganPr	6⅞	6⅞
Raychm	74½	76½
Raymnd	21	22
RecoEa	9⅛	9½
RoadEx	25	25½
RobbMy	29	31
Roslon	3½	4½
Rouse	8⅛	8⅞
RusStov	14½	15⅜
Sadlier	3⅜	4⅛
ScanDl	2⅜	2⅞
ScripoH	48	51
SecPac	32½	32½
SelsDelt	10⅛	10⅝
Svcmstr	30½	31½
Shawml	32	33
SelldStS	9½	10½
SCalWtr	14¾	15½
SwGsCo	11	11⅝
SwElSv	16¼	17
Standyn	24	24¾
StdRegs	24	25
StanHP	21¾	22¼
SterlSl	5⅞	5⅞
StrawCl	25	26½
SuperGl	8	8⅜
TIME DC	5	5½
Tampax	33	34
TecumP	58	60
Tennant	27½	29½
Tiffany	39	41
Tiprary	8½	9
ToscoCo	5⅞	6⅛
TrnsOcO	19	20
TricoPd	51	54
TrilnDG	4¼	4¾
TysonFd	12½	13½
UnMcGil	8½	9½
USSurg	18⅞	19⅜
USTrck	13¼	14½
UVaBsh	22⅝	23⅛
UpPenP	16⅜	17½
VolvGas	9⅞	10⅞
VanDus	17	17¾
VanceSa	5⅛	5⅞
Valcre	8⅞	9⅛
VolFsh	13¼	14
WshEnr	15	15½
WebbRs	8⅞	9½
Weldtrn	1⅞	2½
WlamMe	8¼	9
WellsGo	2¼	3¼
WlnMig	3⅝	4⅛
WmorC	30	30¾
WoodLot	27¼	28
WWEng	6¼	6½
WrightW	6½	6⅞
ZionUto	19⅞	20¼

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هكذا من الأصل

Shade Under January Prognosis

W. German Growth Hits 3.4%

From Wire Dispatches

WIESBADEN, Jan. 12 — West Jermany posted a real growth rate f 3.4 percent in 1978, a shade unler the government's 3.5 percent rognosis for the year made last anuary, according to preliminary igures released today by the Federl Statistics Office.

The 3.4-percent growth — liscounting the effects of inflation — compares with a 2.6-percent rate in 1977 and 5.7 percent in 1976.

Today's figures also bode well for the coming year. The statistics office said the economy grew at an annual 2.9-percent rate in the first six months of the year but accelerated to a 3.8-percent annualized rate in the second half of the year.

Productivity Up 2.9%

Nominal GNP rose 7.4 percent last year to 1.29 trillion Deutsche marks at current prices compared with the 6.3 percent growth in 1977. The office said the total productivity of the economy rose by 2.9 percent last year, measured against the development of gross domestic product at constant prices. Private consumption rose a real 3.8 percent in 1978, up from 3.1 percent in 1977, while government consumption grew by 3.1 percent, up from one percent. The external component of GNP fell to 24.1 billion DM in 1978 from 26.9 billion DM in 1977, as imports in nominal terms grew more strongly than exports, at 7 percent against 5 percent.

Fixed investment grew relatively strongly last year, with equipment investment expanding 8.2 percent against 7.7 percent in 1977 and building investment rising 4.8 percent against 1.7 percent. National income rose 7.3 percent, with gross income from non-independent work rising by 6 percent against 7.1 percent in 1977 and that from entrepreneurial activities and investment by 10.6 percent against 3.5 percent.

French Aide Sees EMS In a Month

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — Pierre Bernard-Reymond, Secretary of State at the French Foreign Ministry, said today he was confident hat the difficulties and divergen:es of opinion over the proposed European Monetary System "will e resolved quickly and that the EMS will become operational as oon as possible, this is to say within one month's time."

Addressing a meeting of the European League for Economic Cooperation, he said this was the im of the French government, which he said "doesn't underestimate the internal political problems with which Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has found himself facing."

The official said the present situation as regards social policies within the European Economic Community is such that special attention will be devoted to them while France has presidency of the EEC Council. He disclosed that an ambitious program" had already been prepared and that France would strive for the adoption of its main elements.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, Chancellor Schmidt reiterated that the present agro-economic problems which have delayed the start of EMS were difficult but will be solved and the EMS will be operational in "not very many weeks."

Dollar Mixed In Thin Trade; Gold Declines

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — he dollar finished mixed against e main trading currencies in thin oreign exchange dealings today after opening on a downswing.

Gold was fixed at $216.60 an ounce in the morning in London and $217.60 in the afternoon, finishing at $217.875 compared with 218.75 yesterday.

Swiss franc trading was featured following yesterday's announcement that the U.S. Treasury is offering $1.2 billion of "Carter onds" in Switzerland and is considering a second such offer in West Germany. The dollar finished 1.6825 francs — its highest late London level since Dec. 15.

Trading in sterling was surprisingly relaxed despite the ongoing labor strife and news that Britain's year-to-year rate of retail price increase accelerated. The pound finished at $1.9970, down 35 points on e day.

The dollar eased to 4.2575 French francs against 4.2613 and 8550 Deutsche marks from 3605. It fell to 197.40 yen from 98.05. It rose against the lira but as little changed against the Belgian franc and guilder.

The Canadian dollar stood at .16 U.S. cents versus 84.13 cents.

Zaid Idilby

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Zaid Idilby, senior vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago and area head for the Middle East and Africa, has had his responsibilities extended and will now fill the newly created position of area head for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

* * *

J.J. Kavanagh has been named chairman and managing director of N.V. Phillips Petroleum Chemicals, a newly created subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company to be headquartered in Brussels.

* * *

David Matalon, director of Columbia Pictures International for Europe, has been promoted to senior vice president.

* * *

Morgan Guaranty Trust has announced the promotion to vice president of the following: **Bruce Berzin, Philippe Cathala, Philippe Francois** and **Pascal Godot** at the bank's Paris office; **Randee Day Ammon, Walter Gubert, William Kimmel III** and **Hendrik Haneveld** in London; **Atwood Collins III, Albert Petersen, Robert Thys** and **Richard Westergaard** in Brussels; and **Ferdinand von Spiegel** in Munich.

* * *

Former Minnesota Gov. **Rudy Perpich** is to become vice president of Control Data in Europe.

June Default A Possibility In Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — Pakistan runs the risk of defaulting on large foreign loans by June if major lending countries do not ease repayment terms, government officials said today.

"Default is a real possibility," said a ranking official of the Finance Ministry's economic affairs division. "We have told donor nations that the situation is critical."

Another official, who also insisted on anonymity, said the nation has uncomfortably small foreign exchange reserves on hand — about $400 million. "This is hardly enough to cover five weeks' worth of imports at the current rate," he added.

Sources said the situation is likely to get worse because of the recent oil-price rise by exporters and a higher bill for food imports due to a poor wheat harvest. To add to the government's fiscal woes, cash remittances from Pakistanis working in the Mideast have leveled off for the first time, apparently because of the unstable political situation there, and the cotton crop, a key export, was smaller than expected, they said.

The government-owned Pakistan Times newspaper reported that repayments on aid loans of nearly $100 million must be made to the United States this fiscal year ending June 30, and about $134 million to West Germany, Japan, France and Italy.

These countries, meeting last June in Paris, extended new loans of $800 million to $900 million (IHT, June 6) but did not reschedule payments or extend a new grace period.

Pakistan's external debt earlier this year was estimated at $7 billion, of which nearly 80 percent was owed to other governments. About 16 percent is owed to official insitutions such as the World Bank and the rest is owed to commercial banks and in suppliers' credits.

Although the situation has worsened, the donor countries, led by the United States, are still unlikely to renegotiate terms unless Pakistan agrees to cut what they consider wasteful spending and streamline its economic policy, an authoritative source said.

Swiss to Protect Market Liquidity After U.S. Bonds

BERN, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Swiss National Bank intends to compensate as necessary for the drain of money market liquidity caused by the issue of about two billion francs ($1.2 billion) in securities by the U.S. Treasury, a bank spokesman said today. However, no decision on the details of such compensation has yet been taken and the bank may wait until shortly before the payment date for the notes in two weeks time before taking any action, he said.

Meanwhile, unemployment in Switzerland rose 14.7 percent in December from a month ago and was up 12.4 percent from a year earlier.

At the end of December, a total of 12,997 jobless were registered, representing 0.4 percent of Switzerland's total labor force. The number of unemployed at the end of December compared with 11,336 in November and with 11,566 in December 1977.

Retail Prices Up 0.8% in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — The rate of increase of Britain's retail price index accelerated in December to 8.4 percent annually — its highest level since last March — compared with 8.1 percent in November and 7.8 percent in October, the Department of Employment said today. On a monthly basis, retail price increases quickened to 0.8 percent — its highest level since last June — from 0.7 percent in November and 0.4 percent in October.

Britain's unadjusted retail price index in December stood at 204.2 (Jan. 15, 1974 equals 100).

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

American Express Borrows for Bid

American Express, determined to take over McGraw-Hill, the giant publishing company, has borrowed $700 million to help finance the deal, industry sources say. The company, best known for its traveler's checks and credit cards, rocked the publishing industry when it offered to pay $830 million in cash to buy McGraw-Hill. Although American Express is believed to have $1.5 billion in cash on hand, it was understood to have arranged the loan at least three weeks ago specifically for the McGraw-Hill takeover.

AT&T Prepared for Trial in Year

In an apparent shift of strategy, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company says it might be ready to go to trial in less than a year in the government's civil antitrust suit if the Justice Department would stipulate to "basic facts" about the technology, structure, economics and regulation of telecommuncations. Until now, AT&T has been saying it needed several years to prepare its defense. The company says it had set forth the "basic facts" in the outline of the defense it filed with the court.

VW Surpasses AMC in U.S. Output

Volkswagen of America has surpassed American Motors as the No. 4 U.S. automaker, jumping to a lead in passenger car production for 1979, although the title is likely to shift back in coming weeks. A weekly estimate of U.S. vehicle production by Automotive News showed Volkswagen has built 4,212 Rabbits at its New Stanton, Pa., assembly plant in the first two weeks of 1979. That tops AMC's estimated output of 3,616 units by 16.4 percent. However, AMC's figure represents only one week of production. Its Kenosha, Wis., passenger car assembly plant was closed this week to reduce backlogs of unsold cars. Nonetheless, Volkswagen recently announced it will add a second shift at its U.S. plant this month, doubling its output by spring and boosting final 1979 production to 189,000 units. If it sells them all, Volkswagen will have surpassed AMC's 1978 sales total of 170,739 cars.

Brascan Completes Eletrobras Sale

Brascan Ltd. says the sale of its 80-percent interest in Light-Servicos de Eletricidade to Eletrobras, the state-owned power agency, has been completed in Brazil. The company says it received the first payment of $210 million in New York along with an Eletrobras note for $170 million payable in 90 days to be guaranteed by the government controlled Banco do Brasil or by the national treasury of Brazil.

GM Eyes Assembly Plant in Spain

General Motors says it has been negotiating with Spain concerning location of an automotive-parts plant and vehicle-assembly facility in Spain. GM, which currently does not have any manufacturing operations in Spain, says it has been interested in the Spanish auto market for the last few years, but has not made a final commitment to enter the country. GM says it considers Spain a "growing market" and is especially interested in establishing operations there that could serve the entire Mediterranean region, including North Africa.

To Police Global Monetary System

Carter Aide Urges Stronger IMF Role

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP) — The Carter administration, in a major policy declaration, warned the international community today that to solve the problems of the dollar and the international monetary system, all nations "must be prepared to give up some of the freedom they have enjoyed to manage their domestic economies."

In a speech to an international audience in London and released here, undersecretary of Treasury Anthony Solomon said that the basic problem is better coordinated economic performance in a world that has become interdependent.

He said "the time has come" for the International Monetary Fund to exercise its newly acquired and stronger powers for "surveillance," not only of exchange rates, but of its 138 member nations' domestic economic policies.

Mr. Solomon said that the United States is "encouraged" by the initial response to the Nov. 1 dollar-rescue program. He revealed that consultations with other countries in assessing exchange market developments had been greatly intensified. He said that the United States is willing to consider other steps, including larger future roles for other currencies and for the IMF's special reserve unit, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).

But Mr. Solomon argued with emphasis that the fundamental and continuing problem, to which "there is no magic, overnight solution," is to "bring about a better balance in global economic relations."

'More Vulnerable'

He pointed out that part of today's problem of widely fluctuating currencies can be traced to the breaking down of barriers to trade and capital movements. This results in rapid changes in exchange rates — especially when inflation and growth rates in different countries move widely apart. "We are all far more vulnerable now than in the past to developments abroad and to the operations of the international economic system," Mr. Solomon declared.

He singled out a much expanded role for the IMF as the major way of bringing national economic policies into greater harmony. A recent amendment to the IMF Charter — a much publicized Article IV — gives the international agency new authority for "surveillance" to encourage a better balance in international accounts.

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere said at the conclusion of the 1978 annual meeting here that the new Article IV powers would give the IMF sweeping new influence in international economic affairs.

But as Mr. Solomon pointed out in his speech, "progress in implementing the IMF's new surveillance role has been cautious and deliberate. This is understandable, given the very short time these powers have existed." Mr. de Larosiere had suggested that the IMF could effectively pressure nations to change policies that were leading to international imbalance, largely through its "moral authority."

But Mr. Solomon seemed to be calling for a more direct underpinning of IMF authority that would call for a yielding up of some national sovereignty. "I have no doubt that the Fund's new provisions afford the international community a framework for policy coordination that can be made effective," Mr. Solomon said. "The potential is there. The question is whether governments will permit — indeed, help — that potential to develop. If they are willing, the prospects for sustained monetary stability and maintenance of our open, interdependent system are good.

"We need, in effect, a new attitude — a recognition that if nations want the benefits of an interdependent world with freedom of trade and payments, they must be prepared to give up some of the freedom they have enjoyed to manage their domestic economies without full consideration of the international environment."

As for other less specific — and in the U.S. view, clearly less important measures — Mr. Solomon ruled out any controls over capital flows, although he said some steps could be taken to expand the flow of information about world money markets.

He said some further steps might be considered to strengthen the supervision of banks operating in the Euromarkets but he added that the degree to which the Euromarkets are "unanchored and unregulated" has been exaggerated.

Japan to Cut Requirements On Yen Deposit

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Bank of Japan announced today it will reduce the reserve requirement on free yen deposits by non-residents to 50 percent from the current 100 percent, effective next Wednesday. Central bank officials said the bank, however, will not lift the current ban on non-residents' purchase of Japanese bonds maturing in less than five years and one month.

Meanwhile, Japan's wholesale price index in December stood at 103.3 (1975 equals 100), up 0.6 percent from the previous month, but down 2.3 percent from the year before, the Bank of Japan announced today.

Wholesale prices of metal materials, non-ferrous metals and non-food agricultural products rose from the previous month level. However, transportation machineries declined slightly, the central bank said. The wholesale price index for 1978 averaged 104.3, down 2.5 percent from the previous year's level.

NYSE Prices Higher On Unchanged M-1

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (Reuters) — Yesterday's bullish report on an unchanged money supply pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly higher today in the heaviest trading in more than two months.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.23 points to 836.28 as advances led declines 1,190 to 341. Volume rose to 37 million shares from yesterday's 24.58 million and was the heaviest since 41.03 million traded Nov. 2 last year.

The market rose sharply from the opening, with advances leading declines at one point by about a 10-to-1 ratio. The gains moderated later, however, analysts said, as traders took profits and investors grew cautious ahead of the weekend.

Analysts said the money report indicated the Federal Reserve would not be forced to further tighten credit in the near term. Additionally, Citibank held its prime rate unchanged at 11¾ percent.

Eastman Kodak, also active, rose ⅝ to 62¾. It will market two new Ektaprint copier-duplicators by year's end. United Technologies tacked on ¼ to 39. A federal judge delayed its planned takeover of Carrier Corp. Carrier slipped ⅛ to 25⅛.

McGraw-Hill added ½ to 33½ and was second most active. The president of American Express resigned from McGraw-Hill's board. Cook Paint and Varnish Co. said it has been approached by a company it did not identify about the possibility of acquiring all or a portion of Cook. No firm proposal has been made and no negotiations are taking place, Cook said.

Control Data Corp. said directors decided to begin paying quarterly dividends on common stock and declared the first quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable March 30, record March 2. The dividend is an increase from 25 cents previously paid annually. Control Data noted "continued good progress" in its profitability.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 1.47 points to 160.33 and the average price per share cents.

Meanwhile, on the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat was up ¼ to off 1 cent; corn up 1¼ to 2¾; oats up 2¼ to 3 and soybeans up 10 to 3¾.

U.S. Jobless Rises 2.3%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — U.S. unemployment rose 2.3 percent in December to 6 million persons after rising 0.7 percent or 41,000 the month before to 5.9 million, the Labor Department reported today.

The department said that in December, total employment expanded 0.1 percent or 104,000 to an adjusted 95.9 million from 95.8 million the month before when it rose 0.5 percent or 510,000 from 95.2 million in October.

Non-farm payrolls in December rose 0.3 percent or 250,000 to an adjusted 87.3 million after rising 0.5 percent or 447,000 to 87 million the month before.

The department said that during last year, total employment rose by about 3 million.

GNP in U.S. Said Up 5% in 4th Quarter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Reuters) — U.S. real gross national product grew at an annual rate of about 5 percent in the fourth quarter of last year, Commerce Department chief economist Courtenay Slater estimated.

She told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress the preliminary estimates of fourth-quarter GNP will not be available until Jan. 19, but offered a personal assessment of what likely happened. She said that GNP grew "fairly strongly" in 1978 — at a rate of abuot 4 percent as measured in constant dollars from the fourth quarter of 1977 to the fourth quarter of 1978.

Canada Prices Up 0.5%

OTTAWA, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — Canada's wholesale price index rose to 637.9 in November, up 0.5 percent from 635 in October and up 11.5 percent from 572.2 in November 1977, Statistics Canada said today. The index has a base of 100 for 1935-39.

U.S. Seen Leading World as Fuel Source

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12 (AP-DJ) — The United States is likely to dominate world energy sources in the next century the same way the Mideast oil-producing nations do now, an energy economist said today.

"The U.S. could become the OPEC of the 21st century," Warren Davis, chief economist for Gulf Oil, told a briefing session on the national energy outlook. He said that, by the year 2015, the United States will get more than half its energy from coal, either by burning it directly or by converting it to gas or oil. Imported oil and gas, expected to provide about 20 percent of the nation's energy by 1990, will have dropped by 2015 to 3 percent of the nation's energy stockpile, he predicted.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Thorn Electrical

First Half	1978	1977
Revenue	581.30	512.80
Profits	54.30	46.20
Per Share	0.179	0.152

(Figures in Sterling)

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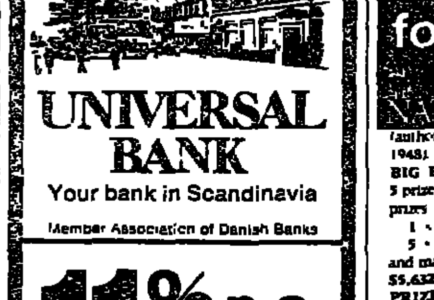
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NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 12

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
67¾	36¾	NCR	1	1.5	11	1098	66¼	65¾	66⅛	+1⅛
25¼	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.7	9	715	22	21	21⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	20¼	NLT	1	4.4	7	317	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅝	NVF	1.27t	16.	4	199	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
28½	23½	Nabisco	1.50	6.0	8	205	25¼	24⅞	25	
32¾	24⅝	Nalco	1.24	4.4	15	465	28½	27¾	28	+ ¼
26¼	12¼	Narco	.68	2.6	12	451	u26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
38	17½	Nashua	1.30	5.4	5	155	24¾	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
40¼	13	NatAirl	.50	1.4	18	179	37	36⅜	36⅝	
33	19½	NAvia	2.13e	7.3		215	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
22⅝	13½	NatCan	.64	3.2	12	92	20½	19⅞	20	— ½
39½	25	NCan pf	1.50	4.2		6	36	36	36	+ ¼
18¾	9	NtCtyL	.60	5.5	7	45	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
31¾	24½	NtDetr	1.88	6.5	5	477	29⅛	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
23½	18	NatDist	1.70	8.9	6	366	19⅜	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
28	23⅜	NatFG	2.38	9.1	7	5	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅞	NatGyp	1.32	7.4	5	42	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅜
4⅝	2¼	NatHom			21	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
8¼	7⅞	NtLibty	.24	3.0	6	21	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.3	13	423	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
31¾	15⅝	NMedE	.75	3.1	10	140	24⅝	23¾	24	+ ⅜
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	3.7	20	60	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅜
38½	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	8.6	9	30	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
33¼	15⅛	NtSemic			11	942	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
17½	12½	NSvcInd	1.08	6.8	6	162	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.35	2.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	288.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	91-92	71-72
Lead spot, lb.	0.40	0.33
Copper elect., lb	74⅛-75⅛	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	6.7060	6.0083
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	34½-35	0.30½
Silver N.Y., oz.	5.914	4.895
Gold N.Y., oz.	217.85	172.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
January 12, 1979	994.90 f	898.20 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
January 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.98	6.04	5.96	6.00	+.02
Apr	6.31	6.34	6.31	6.32	+.02
May	7.10	7.15	7.03	7.14	+.09

Est. sales: 1,511; sales Thur. 1,627.

Total open interest Thur. 11,950, up 154 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	130.00	130.50	128.75	130.25	+0.99
May	125.50	126.25	123.80	125.85	+1.26
Jul	126.00	126.00	122.75	123.95	—0.21
Sep	125.00	125.40	121.50	122.58	—1.42
Dec	124.00	124.00	121.00	123.38	+0.37

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has initiated a passenger public transport company, named:

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with equity participation between the Government and the private sector. The objective of the company is to transport public passengers in both intra-city and inter-city.
SAPTCO announces its desire to acquire services of a highly experienced firm or consortium to perform the management, operation and development of this project. Interested firms or consortiums are requested to telex the Ministry of Communications in Riyadh of their desire (Telex N° 201616 HIWAY SJ), and should call on the Ministry or any of the following addresses to receive a summary of the scope of work to be performed and a prequalification questionnaire.

1. Jeddah Road Department (M.O.C.)
2. Dammam Road Department (M.O.C.)
3. SAPTCO temporary offices in:

LONDON
Nadco (U.K.) Office
Mr. Derek McCall
4th Floor, 28-29 Dover Street
Hereditable House
London, W.1
Tel.: 01-499-2863
Telex: 887822 NADCO G.

DÜSSELDORF, W. GERMANY
Sapreco, Ltd. German Office
Cecilienallee 75
4000 Düsseldorf 30.
Tel.: 0211/450828
Telex: 8584845 SABO

WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.
Gibson Dunn and Crutcher
Mr. Gerald Parsky
818 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.
Tel.: 202-862-5520.
Telex: 89-2501.

The prequalification questionnaire shall be filled and submitted to the above addresses not later than 8-3-1399 (Hejn Calendar) (Feb. 5, 1979).

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U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	122.00	123.00	120.00	122.93	+0.13
May	122.15	122.20	119.00	122.02	—0.28

Est. sales: 1,010; sales Thur. 1,345.

Total open interest Thur. 7,017, off 34 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	8.13	8.26	8.13	8.24	+0.19
May	8.35	8.48	8.35	8.46	+0.19
Jul	8.58	8.69	8.55	8.68	+0.18
Sep	8.80	8.92	8.79	8.91	+0.16
Oct	8.90	9.04	8.89	9.04	+0.19
Mar	9.54	9.56	9.51	9.65	+0.16

Est. sales: 2,750; sales Thur. 4,248.

Total open interest Thur. 32,976, up 9 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	167.00	167.00	163.90	164.90	—4.85
May	167.75	167.90	165.00	165.80	—4.60
Jul	168.25	168.50	168.65	167.00	—3.95
Sep	168.60	169.25	167.00	167.75	—3.90
Dec	168.50	168.50	166.75	167.25	—3.95

Est. sales: 1,741; sales Thur. 814.

Total open interest Thur. 8,592, up 60 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	66.36	66.90	65.21	65.25	—1.54
May	68.38	68.95	67.20	67.25	—1.56
Jul	70.10	70.60	69.00	69.01	—1.57
Oct	66.25	66.60	66.00	66.00	—0.75
Dec	63.70	64.63	63.50	63.52	—0.58
Mar	64.90	65.00	64.64	64.25	.

Est. sales: 10,050; sales Thur. 5,415.

Total open interest Thur. 38,410, up 74 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	118.50	120.00	117.70	118.95	+1.45
Mar	123.00	124.00	121.80	123.10	+1.80

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	125.25	126.20	124.40	125.45	+2.15
Jul	126.40	127.00	126.05	126.45	+1.95
Sep	126.75	127.40	126.10	127.20	+2.00
Nov	123.25	123.50	122.50	122.50	+1.50
Jan	115.00	116.00	115.00	114.50	+0.80
Mar	115.00	115.50	115.00	114.25	+0.75

Est. sales: 1,600; sales Thur. 1,035.

Total open interest Thur. 9,452, up 102 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	71.40	71.45	71.40	72.10	+0.90
Mar	72.50	73.20	72.50	73.15	+0.85
May	74.00	74.60	73.95	74.50	+0.75
Jul	75.30	75.60	75.25	75.60	+0.55
Sep	76.35	76.55	76.30	76.50	+0.50
Dec	77.30	77.60	77.30	77.50	+0.45
Jan	77.60	77.65	77.60	77.85	.
Mar	78.30	78.70	78.30	78.50	+0.30
May	79.20	79.25	79.20	79.15	+0.20
Jul	80.00	80.00	80.00	79.80	+0.10

Est. sales: 9,000; sales Thur. 4,971.

Total open interest Thur. 53,796, off 685 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Jan	593.10	596.80	593.10	597.70	+ 5.40
Mar	590.00	604.00	598.60	603.90	+ 5.40
May	607.00	611.80	606.00	611.50	+ 5.50
Jul	615.00	620.50	614.50	620.00	+ 5.70
Sep	623.00	628.00	623.90	628.60	+ 5.90
Dec	636.60	642.00	636.00	642.10	+ 6.00
Jan	641.00	643.80	641.00	646.80	+ 6.10
Mar	650.50	654.20	650.20	656.30	+ 6.20
May	660.00	662.80	660.00	665.80	+ 6.20
Jul	670.20	670.20	670.20	675.40	.
Sep	678.50	678.50	678.50	685.01	+ 6.20

Est. sales: 15,000; sales Thur. 18,537.

Total open interest Thur. 265,919, off 4,- 276 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	340.20	346.00	340.20	346.40	+2.60
Apr	343.80	349.80	343.80	349.40	+3.10
Jul	347.60	354.00	347.60	352.90	+3.30
Oct	350.00	355.50	352.20	356.30	+3.60
Jan	352.00	358.00	355.50	359.90	+3.90
Jul	359.00	360.00	360.00	365.70	.

Est. sales: 958; sales Thur. 2,169.

Total open interest Thur. 8,242, off 48 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Jan	217.70	217.70	217.70	218.40	+0.80
Feb	218.00	219.60	219.50	219.40	+0.80
Mar	219.30	221.00	219.00	221.40	+0.80
Apr	221.70	222.70	221.00	223.40	+0.70
Jun	225.50	227.80	225.50	227.50	+0.70
Aug	230.20	231.70	230.10	231.70	+0.70
Oct	233.90	235.70	233.90	235.90	+0.70
Dec	237.70	240.60	237.70	240.10	+0.70
Feb	242.20	244.30	242.20	244.30	+0.70
Apr	247.00	247.90	247.00	248.60	+0.70
Jun	250.90	253.40	250.60	252.90	+0.70
Aug	256.40	256.40	256.40	257.30	+0.70

Est. sales: 23,000; sales Thur. 29,388.

Total open interest Thur. 168,895, off 3,- 390 from Wed.

CHICAGO FUTURES
January 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	3.51½	3.58	3.50½	3.54½	.
May	3.35	3.40	3.34	3.36½	—.00¼
Jul	3.21	3.25½	3.21	3.21½	—.00½
Sep	3.24	3.27½	3.23½	3.24½	—.00¼
Dec	3.34	3.37	3.33½	3.34	—.01
Mar	.	.	.	3.43¼	—.00½

Sales Thurs. 18,041.

Total open interest Thurs. 36,421, off 1,- 081 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.31	2.33¼	2.30½	2.32½	+.02½
May	2.39¼	2.42	2.38½	2.40¾	+.02½
Jul	2.43½	2.46½	2.43¼	2.45¼	+.02¼
Sep	2.46	2.48	2.45½	2.46½	+.02
Dec	2.49¼	2.51¼	2.49	2.50¼	+.01¾
Mar	2.57¼	2.59¼	2.57¼	2.58	+.01¼

Sales Thurs. 13,821.

Total open interest Thurs. 123,269, off 855 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.80	6.88	6.80	6.87¼	+.07¾
Mar	6.92	7.01	6.92	7.00¼	+.07¾
May	7.00	7.09½	7.00	7.08¼	+.08
Jul	7.04½	7.13	7.04½	7.12¾	+.08
Aug	7.01½	7.07½	7.01½	7.07½	+.10
Sep	6.80	6.83½	6.79	6.83½	+.06
Nov	6.67	6.71	6.66	6.70½	+.03¾
Jan	6.74	6.79	6.73½	6.78½	+.03¾

Sales Thurs. 32,741.

Total open interest Thurs. 120,102, off 1,062 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jan	188.10	189.70	188.00	189.60	+1.70
Mar	189.00	190.20	188.70	190.00	+1.30
May	188.50	190.00	188.50	189.60	+1.00
Jul	188.50	190.00	188.50	189.60	+ .70
Aug	188.80	190.20	188.80	189.80	+ .50
Sep	188.80	189.30	188.30	189.30	+ .50
Oct	186.00	187.20	186.00	186.90	+ .70
Dec	186.30	187.00	186.00	186.70	+ .80
Jan	186.50	187.30	186.50	187.10	+ .90

Sales Thurs. 8,283.

Total open interest Thurs. 53,603, off 553 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jan	24.80	25.04	24.80	24.96	+ .15
Mar	24.90	25.25	24.90	25.15	+ .21
May	24.95	25.10	24.82	25.05	+ .22
Jul	24.80	25.03	24.75	24.97	+ .19
Aug	24.70	25.00	24.70	24.93	+ .16
Sep	24.20	24.45	24.20	24.25	+ .25
Oct	23.15	23.75	23.35	23.72	+ .39
Dec	23.35	23.60	23.25	23.58	+ .38
Jan	23.30	23.40	23.30	23.40	+ .30
Mar	23.30	23.35	23.30	23.35	+ .30

Sales Thurs. 9,089.

Total open interest Thurs. 48,518, off 1,- 191 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.36	1.39½	1.35¾	1.37¾	+.02¼
May	1.43½	1.47	1.43½	1.45½	+.02½
Jul	1.48	1.51½	1.48	1.51	+.03
Sep	1.53½	1.55½	1.53½	1.55½	+.03
Dec	1.58	1.60	1.57½	1.59½	+.03½

Sales Thurs. 291.

Total open interest Thurs. 3,669, up 27 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	62.05	62.10	61.65	61.82	— .35
Feb	62.10	62.45	61.50	62.10	— .05
Apr	63.60	64.35	63.45	64.22	+ .55
Jun	64.40	65.10	64.35	65.05	+ .68
Aug	63.65	64.27	63.50	64.05	+ .50
Oct	62.80	63.35	62.65	63.20	+ .53
Dec	63.00	63.65	62.97	63.32	+ .40
Jan	63.55	63.60	63.20	63.20	+ .10
Feb	63.45	63.95	63.37	63.90	+ .65
Apr	63.85	63.85	63.85	63.85	+ .20

Est. sales: 27,487; sales Thurs. 31,053.

Total open interest Thurs. 93,014, off 867 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	76.40	77.25	76.30	77.25	+ .80
Mar	76.40	77.30	76.35	77.10	+ .70
Apr	76.70	77.80	76.60	77.60	+ .75
May	76.50	77.35	76.50	77.17	+ .60
Aug	77.40	78.25	77.37	78.25	+ .25
Sep	77.70	78.20	77.50	78.10	+ .40

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Oct	77.30	78.00	77.30	77.95	+ .45
Nov	78.42	79.25	78.42	78.90	+ .90

Est. sales: 3,033; sales Thurs. 3,320.

Total open interest Thurs. 23,933, up 159 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	52.50	53.47	52.27	53.42	+1.05
Apr	48.00	48.70	47.80	48.55	+ .83
Jun	48.75	49.60	48.70	49.52	+ .95
Jul	48.90	49.60	48.90	49.60	+ .70
Aug	46.90	47.50	46.70	47.35	+ .70
Oct	44.80	45.17	44.70	45.17	+ .52
Dec	45.30	45.90	45.30	45.85	+ .35
Feb	45.70	46.20	45.70	46.20	+ .50
Apr	44.30	44.65	44.30	44.65	+ .45

Est. sales: 5,825; sales Thurs. 5,887.

Total open interest Thurs. 19,261, off 194 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	57.90	59.25	57.75	58.95	+ .95
Mar	57.30	58.40	57.30	57.97	+ .50
May	58.25	58.92	58.00	58.67	+ .37
Jul	58.60	59.30	58.35	59.00	+ .50
Aug	57.50	58.00	57.10	57.75	+ .75

Est. sales: 4,405; sales Thurs. 5,580.

Total open interest Thurs. 12,182, up 97 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	45.25	45.47	45.25	45.35	

Sales Thurs. 55.

Total open interest Thurs. 88, off 39 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jan	58.70	59.20	58.50	59.20	+ .60
Feb	55.60	55.85	55.50	55.55	+ .25
Mar	54.95	55.10	54.90	55.10	+ .55
Apr	50.45	50.45	50.15	50.20	— .20
May	49.40	49.65	49.40	49.55	+ .35
Sep	57.15	57.25	57.15	57.25	+ .25

Est. sales: 105, sales Thurs. 117.

Total open interest Thurs. 795, off 14 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	241.80	242.30	238.00	242.00	— .20
Mar	219.20	221.80	218.80	221.30	+1.00
May	205.00	207.80	204.30	207.20	+1.70
Jul	196.90	198.90	196.30	198.60	+1.70
Sep	192.20	193.90	191.70	193.70	+1.50
Nov	185.50	187.20	185.50	186.70	+1.40

Est. sales: 2,993, sales Thurs. 2,803.

Total open interest Thurs. 8,117, off 143 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Jan	214.00	215.50	214.00	214.50	+ .10
Mar	211.80	212.50	210.10	212.00	+1.30
May	208.30	208.80	206.80	207.80	+ .40
Jul	204.00	205.40	203.70	205.20	+ .80
Sep	203.00	203.50	202.20	202.70	+ .20
Nov	200.00	201.20	200.00	200.70	+ .50
Jan	201.00	201.00	200.00	200.00	— .50

Sales: Thurs. 1,176.

Total open interest Thurs. 4,131, off 149 from Wed.

IMM Futures
January 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6026	0.6055	0.6025	0.6048	—0.0007
June	0.6218	0.6242	0.6212	0.6231 b	—0.0007
Sept	0.6385	0.6400	0.6385	0.6400 b	—0.0015
Dec	0.6570	0.6575 b	0.6555	0.6575 b	—0.0015
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6755 a	—0.0015
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5030	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2352	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	Unch.
YEN					
Mar	5136	5154	5133	5143	+0030
June	5245	5266	5245	5258	+0033
Sept	5365	5365	5365	5365	+0025
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5462	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	1.9810	1.9890	1.9780	1.9880	+0.0025
June	1.9710	1.9700	1.9800	1.9680	+0.0050
Sept	1.9590	1.9690	1.9570	1.9690	+0.0010
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9710	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8422	0.8425	0.8411	0.8418	—0.0001
June	0.8456	0.8456	0.8440	0.8440	—0.0015
Sept	0.8470	0.8475	0.8470	0.8475	+0.0002
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5445	0.5466	0.5442	0.5457	+0.0008
June	0.5553	0.5580	0.5553	0.5564	+0.0008
Sept	0.5650	0.5672 b	0.5648	0.5666 b	+0.0007
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5765	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5937	Unch.

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
January 12, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	824.50	825.00	810.50	811.00
3 months	839.00	839.50	825.00	826.00
Cathodes: spot	807.00	808.00	791.50	792.50
3 months	826.00	826.50	811.50	812.00
Tin: spot	6,830.00	6,850.00	6,800.00	6,810.00
3 months	6,760.00	6,765.00	6,750.00	6,755.00
Lead: spot	518.00	520.00	473.00	474.00
3 months	462.00	463.00	440.00	441.00
Zinc: spot	362.00	363.00	355.00	356.00
3 months	373.00	374.00	366.00	366.50
Silver: spot	298.20	298.40	297.50	297.80
3 months	306.10	306.30	305.50	305.60

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
January 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	103.75	101.50	103.20	103.25	102.65	102.75
May	105.75	104.00	105.40	105.50	104.85	104.90
Aug	109.50	107.75	109.25	109.35	108.50	108.55
Oct	112.70	111.00	112.25	112.35	111.65	111.70
Dec	114.75	114.00	114.50	115.00	114.10	114.15
Mar	119.75	119.00	119.45	119.75	119.00	119.15
May	121.50	121.50	122.00	122.75	120.75	121.85
1,897 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,956	1,876	1,877	1,880	1,933.5	1,945
May	1,990	1,916	1,918	1,918.5	1,980	1,982
Jul	2,005	1,930	1,931	1,932	1,993	1,994
Sep	2,014	1,950	1,953	1,954	2,010	2,016
Dec	2,035	1,975	1,970	1,974	2,026	2,030
Mar	2,015	1,972.5	1,973	1,978	2,025	2,035
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,985	1,990	2,030	2,040
5,436 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,616	1,590	1,605	1,610	1,597	1,599
Mar	1,348	1,330	1,341	1,342	1,337	1,339
May	1,243	1,225	1,235	1,236	1,235	1,236
Jul	1,197	1,184	1,190	1,191	1,189	1,191
Sep	1,156	1,147	1,150	1,155	1,146	1,150
Nov	1,130	1,120	1,125	1,128	1,120	1,125
Jan	1,110	1,095	1,100	1,101	1,090	1,100
3,333 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
January 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	827	815	825	828	+ 18
May	850	832	848	852	+ 14
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	850	860	+ 15
Aug	888	877	886	890	+ 6
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	920	930	+ 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	915	925	+ 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	930	950	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	985	995	Unch
180 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,628	1,555	1,556	1,558	— 28
May	1,640	1,575	1,576	1,580	— 26
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	.	1,600	— 30
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,618	.	— 62
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	.	— 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	.	— 20
173 lots					

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.16	6.8	6	67	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
35¾	28⅝	NatlSH	2.50	8.2	6	58	31	30½	30⅝	+ ½
6¼	3⅝	NatTea			5	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
52⅞	33⅜	Natom	1.80	3.9	6	651	48¼	46½	46½	—1
35	23⅛	Natm pf	1.60	5.2		84	31½	30¾	30¾	— ¼
24½	20¼	NevPw	2	9.2	9	15	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
24½	21	NevP pf	2.30	11.		z370	21⅞	21½	21½	
21⅝	18¼	NevP pf	1.95	11.		1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
24⅞	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.3	7	83	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
17⅞	15	NEnGE	1.52	9.6	7	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.0	16	64	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅜
30	26⅝	NEnP pf	2.76	9.9		3	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
35⅞	31⅞	NEngT	3.16	9.0	8	4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
19⅝	16⅜	NYSEG	1.68	9.7	7	143	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
43	35	NYS pf	3.75	10.		z50	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
30	16⅞	Newhall	.66	2.6	10	20	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
24¼	15½	Newmt	.80	3.4	32	536	24	23½	23½	
12⅝	6⅛	Newprk			8	306	10½	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅜	NiaMP	1.44	9.8	8	293	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
38½	33	NiaMpf	3.40	10.		z40	33	33	33	
43¼	36½	NiaMpf	3.90	10.		z100	38	38	38	+1
59	50	NiaMpf	5.25	10.		z20	50¾	50¾	50¾	—1
86½	72	NiaMpf	7.72	10.		z40	75	75	75	+2½
12¼	9¼	NiagSh	1e	9.5		50	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
31⅞	26½	Nicor	2.40	8.6	5	12	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅜
31¼	26	Nicor pf	1.90	6.9		4	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
28	20¾	NorfWn	1.84	7.6	8	309	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+1⅛
26⅞	19¼	Nortin	1.60	7.9	4	25	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
27	19¾	Norris	1.24	5.5	6	115	23	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
24½	14⅞	NACoal	.56	2.7	10	14	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	24¼	NoAPhl	1.50	5.5	5	27	27¾	27½	27¼	— ½
11⅞	4½	NoCAlr	.16	2.1	5	279	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
7½	15-16	NoCAlr wt				49	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	9	NoestUt	1.02	11.	8	399	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
16¾	10	NCalSL	.70	5.3	4	76	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅝
18⅞	15¼	NIndPS	1.50	9.2	9	90	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
41¾	32¼	NorNGs	2.60	7.2	6	272	36½	35¼	35⅞	
27⅜	23¼	NoStPw	2.16	8.9	7	298	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	37¾	NSPw pf	3.60	9.4		z20	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¾
83	74¾	NSPw pf	6.80	9.1		z250	75	75	75	+1½
34½	22½	NorTel	.80	2.4	10	1297	34	32¾	33⅞	+1¼
6½	3½	Nthgate				1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
49⅞	20¼	Nortrp	1.60	4.1	7	152	39	38⅝	38¾	+1⅛
37⅛	21	NwstAirl	.75	2.5	9	517	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	21⅛	NwtBcp	1.16	4.3	8	275	27½	27	27	— ⅜
36¼	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	8.5	6	157	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ¼
36	24⅞	NwEn cf	2.40	8.5	6	39	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
35	23	Nwtind	1.75	5.9	6	136	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅝
46½	28¼	Nwtind wt				4	36	36	36	+ ⅛
27⅜	24	NwtP pf	2.50	10.		26	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf	1e	9.8	9	51	10¼	10	10¼	
38¾	25⅛	NwStW	1.40	4.6	7	13	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅝
27¾	25	Norton	1.15	4.4	7	15	26	25⅞	25⅞	
21⅜	15⅝	NorSim	.92b	5.5	7	538	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
48	35½	NortS pf	1.60	4.3		50	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
34	25¼	Nucor	.36	1.1	7	38	u34⅛	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
21⅞	15⅝	OKC	1.20	5.6	8	177	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19½	14⅝	Oakind			19	439	u20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ½
26⅛	14⅞	OcclPet	1.25	6.9	32	2318	18⅞	18	18	— ⅜
13⅛	4⅛	OcclPet wt				134	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
84⅞	48½	OcclP pf	3.60	6.2		4	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
82½	48¼	OcclP pf	4	6.9		5	58	56	58	+2
27	22	OcclP pf	2.50	11.		23	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ½
24	18½	OcclP pf	2.12	11.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅞	19⅛	OcclP pf	2.30	11.		4	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
35¼	22⅜	Ogden	1.80	5.9	5	59	31½	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
19½	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	13	274	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
50⅛	41	OhEd pf	4.40	11.		z250	42	41½	41½	—1½
52¾	45	OhEd pf	4.56	10.		z200	45	45	45	
109	99½	OhE pf	10.48	10.		z20	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ½
113	102	OhE pf	10.76	10.		z10	103	103	103	+1
88	75	OhP pf	8.04	10.		z50	77	77	77	— ½
25⅝	21¼	OhP pfG	2.27	10.		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
124½	113½	OhP pfA	14	12.		z590	115¼	114½	114½	—2
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.3	8	438	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.8	5	26	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ¼
25¼	13⅜	Olin	.88	4.4	8	757	20¼	19	19⅞	+ ⅝
62⅝	23½	Olinkrft	1.20	2.0	15	135	60½	60	60	+ ½
36⅛	18	Omark	1.12	3.8	6	19	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Oneida	.84	4.1	7	33	21	20¼	20¼	— ¼
11¼	9½	Opelika	.84	8.4	7	7	10	9⅞	10	
16¾	14⅛	OranRk	1.52	10.	5	x34	15¼	15	15	
10⅞	4⅝	Orange	.20	2.7	16	240	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
8½	7⅜	OrionC	.30	3.6	7	77	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23½	15⅞	OutMar	1.40	7.8	6	78	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
33⅜	18⅜	OutletCo	1	4.5	6	24	23	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅞
18½	11¼	OverhDr	.70	4.7	6	10	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	5.9	4	9	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
29	20¾	OverSh	.40b	1.7	5	172	23½	22¾	23½	+1
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.4	6	476	27	26⅝	27	+ ½
24¾	17⅛	OwenIll	1.16	6.4	6	222	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ¼
76	60	Ownll pf	4.75	7.7		3	62	61¾	61½	+ ¼
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin	.68	6.8	5	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —								
18⅞	15½	PHH Gp	.64	3.4	11	128	u19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅜
12⅛	8	PNBMf	.82e	9.1	11	11	9	9	9	
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.72	6.5	8	169	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅝
21⅞	8	PSA			8	96	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	11¼	PacAS	1.24	10.		28	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
24⅞	21⅜	PacGE	2.16	9.4	8	418	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.2	7	55	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
57⅞	32⅝	PacLm	2	4.6	13	27	43½	43	43⅛	+ ¼
21½	18	PNwTel	1.52	8.5	7	99	18	d17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
52⅞	30¼	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	1228	u54	53	54	+1⅝
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92	9.5	7	170	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	14	PacTT	1.40	9.4	7	65	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
14¼	10	PacTin	.80	7.3	6	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¼	PaineW	.44	5.3	4	132	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc	1	5.7	5	133	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ¼
8¾	3⅞	Pamida	.12	2.7	10	71	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
10¾	4¾	PanAm			3	1598	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
48	36⅛	PanEP	2.80	6.5	7	209	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	+1⅝
23⅛	14¾	Paprcft	1.14	5.8	8	26	19⅝	19½	19¾	+ ¼
17½	10⅞	Pargas	1.06	8.4	12	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
72	43¾	ParkDr	.40	.7	7	391	62	59⅞	60½	+ ⅞
21⅝	18½	ParkDr wi				90	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
30⅝	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.6	8	28	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
29½	17½	ParkPn	.60b	2.2	9	83	27½	27	27¾	+ ⅞
14¼	7	PatPtl			32	425	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
24½	15½	Pavlsnw	.50	2.8	8	32	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
29⅜	19½	Peabdy	.28b	1.2	9	273	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
12⅝	5½	Pengo				46	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
19⅛	14⅝	PenCen				517	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2¼	PenDix				31	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
43¼	29⅝	Penney	1.76	5.6	7	417	31⅝	31	31⅜	
24¼	19	PaPL	1.92	9.7	7	119	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
53½	44	PaPL pf	4.50	9.9		z10	45¼	45¼	45¼	
127	112½	PaPL pf	13	11.		z60	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¾
92½	74½	PaPL pf	8	10.		z150	78	77	77	—1
99½	82	PaPL pf	8.70	10.		z100	85	84⅛	84½	—1½
42½	31½	Penwlt	2.20	6.6	7	19	33⅝	33½	33½	
26½	20½	Penw pf	1.60	7.5		5	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
33⅝	26⅝	Pennzoil	2	6.5	9	269	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
96½	85½	Pennz pfB	8	9.5		z20	84	d84	84	—1½
14	7	PeopDr	.24	2.1	8	37	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
37⅞	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	8.5	7	120	34¼	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
33⅝	24⅝	PepsiCo	1	3.7	11	1037	27⅛	26¾	26¾	
30	17	PerkinE	.52	1.7	15	839	u30½	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	8⅝	Pertec			10	295	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	32⅝	Petrie	1.20	3.1	12	609	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ½
35⅞	27	Petrolan	1.04	3.3	8	47	31¾	31⅛	31¾	+ ⅜
26¾	20¼	PetRs	2.47e	10.		45	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
24¾	19	PetRs pf	1.75	7.9		19	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
39	25⅝	Pfizer	1.20	3.5	12	503	34⅞	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.4	31	1232	25	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
19⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80	11.	10	179	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
49	41½	PhilE pf	4.40	10.		z80	42½	42½	42½	
83½	73½	PhilE pf	7	8.9		z5500	78¾	78⅛	78¾	+ ¼
106¾	98	PhilE pf	9.52	9.6		z200	99	99	99	+ ½
28¾	17	PhilaSub	.96	4.2	8	288	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
76¾	55⅞	PhilMr	2.05	2.8	11	1933	73	71½	72	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	PhilInd	.28	5.6	6	22	5⅛	5	5	
13⅝	9⅝	Philind pf	1	9.4		2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
36⅜	26¾	PhilPet	1.20	4.0	8	1934	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ¼
18	8⅜	PhilVH	.60	4.4	4	72	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
14½	8⅜	PiedAvt	.24	1.9	4	135	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.3	8	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
10⅛	4⅞	Pier 1	.20	2.0	6	225	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
47¾	33½	Plisbry	1.52	4.2	8	145	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
31½	24½	Pioner	1.76	6.3	7	78	27¾	26½	27¾	+ ⅜
21¼	10½	PionrEl			9	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
29	18¼	PitnevB	1.20	4.6	9	232	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅜
25⅛	19½	PittFrg	.80a	3.8	8	15	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅝
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.2	93	337	19¾	19⅜	19½	
10⅝	3⅞	PlanRsc			9	195	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
23⅞	10⅝	Plantrn	.12	.7	13	768	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅝
32¾	6⅛	Playboy	.12	.7	25	352	17	15¾	16⅜	— ⅛
31½	15⅝	Pneumo	1	4.2	11	33	23⅝	23	23⅝	+1
13⅝	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.7	10	302	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
60¼	23⅜	Polaroid	1	1.8	16	2402	56	55⅛	55⅝	+ ½
30½	13½	Pndrosa	.30	1.4	7	440	21¾	21	21	+ ¼
36	16⅞	PopeTal	1	3.7	5	32	26⅜	26	26⅛	+1⅛
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.3	11	150	15¼	14⅞	15	
20⅜	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.6	9	120	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
111½	99¾	PoG pf	11.50	11.		z320	103	101½	103	+1½
39¼	23⅝	Potitch	1.16	3.7	8	26	31¾	31	31⅜	+ ½
15⅜	13½	PotmEl	1.34	9.5	8	65	14¼	14	14⅛	
52¾	44¼	PotEl pf	4.50	10.		z280	46¼	45	45	—1½
47¾	39	PotEl pf	4.04	9.6		z2400	42¾	42¼	42¼	+2¼
26⅛	15	Premier	.64	2.8	9	21	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			26	443	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ½
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.4	14	596	89¾	88½	89	+ ½
16¼	8⅛	ProdRsh	.50	4.2	8	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
26¾	18¾	Proler			33	5	22	22	22	+ ⅛
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.7	11	319	16¾	16⅝	16½	— ¼
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.3	9	224	26⅛	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
13½	11	PSIn pf	1.04	9.6		z400	11	d10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
90½	77¼	PSIn pf	7.15	9.0		z110	79½	79½	79½	+1
110½	101	PSIn pf	9.44	9.1		z3000	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅝
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	10.	7	173	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	18⅜	PSvNM	1.76	8.7	6	42	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	20	PSvEG	2.12	9.9	8	226	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ½
16⅞	14⅝	PSEG pf	1.40	9.7		1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
51¼	42	PSEG pf	4.30	9.9		z260	43½	43½	43½	
59½	52½	PSEG pf	5.05	9.3		z120	54½	54	54½	+ ½
63	54	PSEG pf	5.28	9.8		z50	54	54	54	—1
27⅝	25	PSEG pf	2.43	9.5		2	25½	25½	25½	
125	109	PSE pf	12.25	11.		z50	113	113	113	—1
93¼	76	PSEG pf	8.08	10.		z130	80	79	80	+1
89⅝	75⅝	PSEG pf	7.52	9.7		z60	77½	77½	77½	+1¼
10⅝	4¾	Publick				287	6⅞	6½	6¾	
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			5	31	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
7⅜	4⅛	PR Cem			3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.2	7	63	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	4.2	8	458	38	37½	38	+ ¾
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.1	8	85	16½	16½	16⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	2¼	PuritnFa			6	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
30¾	19⅝	Purolr	1.28	4.9	13	52	26½	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO	1.20	4.8	7	312	25¼	24⅝	24¾	+ ½
113	104	QuaO pf	9.56	9.0		z940	106½	106	106½	+1⅝
19⅛	12⅜	QuakStO	.88	6.4	10	132	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
32	19½	Quanex	1.32	4.6	7	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.7	16	69	7½	7¼	7⅜	
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	22⅝	RCA	1.40	5.0	8	926	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
44	37	RCApf	3.50	9.1		z10	38½	38½	38½	
74	58½	RCA pf	4	6.4		31	62¼	62	62¼	+1¼
17½	9¼	RTE	.60	4.7	6	36	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
20	9	RLC	.52	3.7	5	102	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅝
16¼	11	RalsPur	.50	4.3	8	331	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
17	3⅜	Ramad	.12a	1.1	30	2347	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
20¾	17⅝	Ranco			8	2159	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
16¾	5¾	RapAm	.40e	2.6	3	36	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
40¾	24½	Raybl	1.60b	5.7	5	14	28	27⅞	28	
27¾	14¼	Raymndin	1	5.9	5	40	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
58¾	28⅞	Raythn	1.60	3.1	11	467	51⅝	50½	51	+1¼
32¾	18⅞	ReadBat	1	4.6	7	231	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅜
21⅞	12¼	RltRof	1.93	13.	8	6	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	Redman	.03e	.6	5	150	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
11⅜	7⅛	ReeceCo	.60	6.7	8	83	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
28¾	21⅝	ReevsB	1.80	6.3	5	15	u28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	10¾	ReichCh	.74	6.0	6	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
41	27⅝	ReinEl	1.50	4.6	8	470	33⅛	32½	32¾	
37	23⅞	ReinGo	1.60b	4.5	5	166	35⅞	35⅜	35¾	+ ¼
56	37½	RelG pf	2.20	4.1		4	54¼	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	23⅞	RelG pf	2.60	11.		2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
28⅜	25	Relin pf	2.68	10.		3	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
23½	10⅛	RepCp	.32e	1.8	4	34	17½	17¼	17⅜	
30	20¾	RepFnS	1.50	5.4	4	41	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	RepMtg				4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
27¾	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	7.1	5	215	26⅛	25½	25½	+ ¼
25⅛	21	RepTex	1	4.4	7	291	22¾	22½	22½	
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	2.0	10	182	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
26¼	19⅛	RsOil pf	1.75	8.4		31	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅜
31½	17¾	RevcoD	.64	2.6	10	348	25⅝	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
19⅛	10½	Revere			5	33	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
59	37⅞	Revlon	1.30	2.5	14	2291	53½	52⅞	53	
20½	11⅝	Rexham	.60	3.1	10	105	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.88	5.4	6	141	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
65	52¼	Reynln	3.80	6.7	7	620	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅞
75	56½	Reyln pf	2.25	3.6		3	62⅝	62½	62½	+2
39⅛	24½	RevMtl	1.80	5.1	7	771	36⅛	34⅞	35	—1
84	61⅝	RevM pf	4.50	6.2		3	73	73	73	—1
25¼	14	RichCo	1.20	6.5	5	14	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
31	19⅞	RchMer	1.06	4.4	10	84	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22¼	15⅞	RiegelT	1.50	8.9	6	10	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
35¼	20¾	RioGran	.90	3.1	6	35	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+ ½
18⅞	12¾	RioGr pf	.80	5.2		115	15½	15	15¼	+ ¼
26	16¼	RiteAid	.42	2.0	8	213	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
29½	17	Robshw	1.20	5.8	8	39	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
35	22⅜	Robisn	1.70	6.2	7	28	28	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.2	8	342	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
20⅛	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.3	7	41	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
20⅛	15	RochTl	1.56	8.3	8	48	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	9.1	5	133	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
38	28⅞	Rockwl	2.40	6.7	7	170	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
93¼	71	RkInt pf	4.75	5.4		6	88	87½	87½	+ ½
33⅞	26	RkInt pf	1.35	4.2		3	32	32	32	+ ⅜
40¼	28⅛	RohmH	1.52	4.2	9	104	36⅜	36	36	+ ⅜
19⅞	6⅛	Rohrind			7	275	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
23	14¾	Rollins	.60	3.3	9	113	18¾	17¾	18	
51	25½	Rolm			33	473	47	45	46	+2½
6¼	2½	Ronson				18	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
11½	10⅞	Roper n	.90	8.0	5	19	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
21½	12½	Rorer	.76	4.8	14	866	16⅜	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅝
23⅞	15	Rosario	.50a	3.1	10	48	16¼	15½	16	— ⅛
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.08	.4	10	76	20⅜	19⅞	20	— ⅛
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.1	8	37	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
65⅛	54½	RoylD	4.85e	7.7	6	361	63¼	63	63	+ ⅛
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm	.76	3.0	11	105	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
13⅜	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.1	9	32	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
23¼	14⅞	RyanH	1	6.2	7	262	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	13⅛	RyderS	.80	3.3	7	116	24¾	24¼	24¼	
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	4⅝	SCA	.35t	4.8	12	667	7¾	7½	7¼	— ⅛
23½	15⅝	SCM	1.10	5.8	5	138	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
23¾	6¼	SPSTec	.50	2.8	26	26	18⅜	17¾	18	
35¾	22½	Sabine	.56	1.6	23	142	35¼	33¼	35	+2
13	6⅛	Safadin	.32	3.1	10	118	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.0	9	417	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	9½	SagaCo	.44	4.0	6	62	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	5.0	16	85	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅞
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	9.7	6	6	13	13	13	— ¼
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.4	5	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
12½	10	SPaul	1.02e	9.4		44	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.1	8	143	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.5	4	43	6¼	6	6⅛	
21¼	9¼	Sambos	.60	5.7	7	372	10⅞	10⅝	10½	
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.4	7	83	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
16⅜	8¼	SJuanR	1.05t	7.1	20	61	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.1	9	317	19¼	18½	19	+ ¾
39½	29⅛	SFeInd	2.20	7.0	6	536	32	31½	31½	+ ⅜
10¼	8	SFeIn pf	.50	5.7		109	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
40½	22¾	SFeInt	.60	2.0	11	643	29¾	29⅛	29½	+ ¼
19⅝	13	SgtWel	.72	4.8	7	24	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅜	SaulRE				532	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
8¼	3¼	SavASIp			20	425	u 8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
15	6½	SavOnD	.36	3.5	8	54	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP	1	9.2	4	20	11	10¾	10⅞	
15⅝	12¾	SavE A	1.34	10.		4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
24¾	11⅛	Savin	.50	3.4	4	395	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅛	Saxon			8	189	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Schaefer				14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo	1.24	4.0	9	696	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	4.0	36	308	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
98¼	64⅛	Schlmb	1.40	1.4	18	1491	u100¼	98½	100	+2½
38⅛	16¼	SCOA	1.08	3.6	8	31	30¼	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
20	19⅞	SCOA wi				1	u20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
7	3½	ScotLad	.36r	8.7		20	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFel	1.60	6.1	6	82	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
27¼	15⅞	ScottF	.64	3.3	8	90	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	5.0	10	1660	17⅜	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys	.28	2.4	8	130	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.6	6	201	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder				16	7	8½	8½	
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf	.81e	9.3		2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
15¼	11⅝	SeaCA pf	1.46	12.		6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	1.8	6	270	23½	22½	23¼	+ ¾
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.0	5	247	28⅝	27½	27½	— ⅜
15½	5⅛	SeabWA	.30	2.2	5	265	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
31½	23	Seafst	.96	3.5	7	131	27¾	27	27¼	+ ½
29½	20⅛	Seagrm	1.12	3.8	11	407	u29⅞	29⅜	29½	+ ⅜
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.27e	1.9	7	57	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	14⅜	SealPw	1.10	5.0	7	18	22¼	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
16¾	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.0		601	13½	13	13⅛	
28⅛	19¾	Sears	1.12b	5.2	8	4562	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			16	287	9⅜	8¾	9	+ ⅜
48¼	27¼	Sedco	.64	2.1	8	90	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
15⅛	11⅛	SeigLt	1.20b	8.9	6	7	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅞	SvCpInt	.28	3.5	5	18	8	7⅞	8	
49¼	19⅞	Servmt	1.50	3.1	15	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	
15¾	7⅛	Shakspr	.48	5.4	6	26	9	8⅞	8⅞	
29¼	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	4.5	5	205	16⅝	16	16½	+ ⅜
34½	15⅝	Shapell	.15	.6	3	16	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
17½	5⅛	ShearH	.40	3.6	3	420	11¼	10½	11	+ ⅞
37⅜	28¼	ShellOil	1.80	5.6	6	292	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	7.3	4	113	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅛	14	ShelG pf	1.40	9.3		1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
49	32⅞	ShelG pf	3	8.3		2	36¾	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅜
31⅛	19⅛	Shrwin				117	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.1	8	40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	19⅞	Signal	.80	3.3	6	401	u24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
38⅜	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.5	7	9	33	33	33	+ ½
21⅞	7½	SimPrec	.24	1.4	13	131	17	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.2	11	786	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅝	Singer	.80	5.4	4	301	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
40¼	30¼	Singr pf	3.50	11.		5	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
30⅜	20¼	Skaggs	.80	2.8	10	194	28¾	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	11⅝	SkilCp	.40e	1.5	9	82	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.2	8	455	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	13½	SmithA	1.40	7.0	4	26	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
50½	30½	SmithInt	.92	1.9	9	483	48⅝	47½	48	+1
102½	46½	Smtkln	1.80	1.9	19	662	95	93¾	94¼	+ ¾
22	14⅝	SmithTr	.80	4.9	5	15	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	16½	Smucker	1	4.9	7	5	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	27¾	SnapOn	1.28	3.1	14	119	41½	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅞	SonyCp	.15e	1.7	15	222	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
58¾	43¾	SooLin	4.60e	8.0	7	12	57¾	56⅝	57¼	+ ⅜
6½	2⅜	SoAltTr				41	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
19	16	SCrEG	1.62	9.5	7	117	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
45⅞	18	Soutdwn	.60	1.8	14	41	33	32¾	33	+ ½
15⅞	9⅝	SoetBk	.60	4.8	7	59	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
9¼	7	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	12	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
27	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.5	8	812	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	13	SouthCo	1.54	11.	10	525	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
20⅞	17⅝	SoInGE	1.40	7.5	6	16	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	27⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.8	6	426	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.7	6	5	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	25	SouPac	2.40	8.7	8	280	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
57¼	44½	SouRy	2.88	6.2	6	221	46¾	45¾	46¼	+ ½
6⅝	5⅝	SouRy pf	.50	9.1		21	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
56	43	SouRy pf	3	6.7		16	45½	45	45	
26⅜	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	8.2	6	34	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
34¾	22¼	Soutind	.72b	2.5	10	236	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
55½	38¼	SouRoyl	1	1.9	14	34	54⅞	52⅞	53	—1
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.3	5	154	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
29⅜	23⅝	SwtBsh	1.24	5.0	7	119	24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ½
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	2.2	4	207	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
32½	20	SwtFl pf	1.50	5.9		20	26	25	25½	+ ½
15⅜	13⅛	SwtPS	1.28	9.1	9	60	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
17⅝	12½	SpartF	.40	2.6	7	51	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Sparton	.60	4.9	11	6	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅛	SpectPh			16	138	24½	23½	23¾	+ ¼
23⅛	14⅝	SperryH	1	6.6	5	x17	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	
36⅞	32½	SperyH pf	3	9.0		x1	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
49⅞	32⅜	SprryR	1.32	2.8	8	1979	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+1⅛
20⅞	12⅜	SprngsM	1.05	6.4	9	27	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.5	9	277	23⅝	22¾	23	+ ½
37⅞	21⅞	Squibb	1.08	3.6	12	353	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
23	16½	Staley	1	5.2	15	47	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.6	10	272	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
47½	40	StdBr pf	3.50	8.2		z200	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
35	24	StBPnt	.56	2.3	11	1788	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ½
20½	11⅜	StdMotA	.64	3.9	8	11	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
48⅞	34¼	StOilCl	2.60	5.7	8	879	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
58	43¾	StOInd	2.80	5.1	8	1211	56½	55⅛	55⅝	— ⅛
43½	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	2.1	13	401	42	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
12¼	5⅝	StPacCp	.50b	6.3	4	13	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	Standex	.60	3.8	8	34	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.7	7	149	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
29⅜	22¼	Starret	1.37	5.2	6	14	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅛	StMutInv			4	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12½	9¾	StaMSe	1.05	10.		11	10¼	10¼	10½	
49¼	34	StaufCh	2	5.1	7	244	39	38½	39	+1
13	8½	Sterchi	.56a	5.4	5	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8	6¼	SterlBcp	.66	9.1	8	37	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
19¼	12¾	SterlDg	.77	4.7	11	360	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.7	10	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.50	2.3	9	119	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.5	7	61	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.8	6	8	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
31½	17¾	StokVC	1.32	4.3	10	163	30½	30	30½	+ ⅜
13	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	9.0		z20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
54¼	42⅛	StoneW	2.75r	6.0	7	76	46	45⅝	46	+1
16¼	10½	StonCon	.60	5.3	9	21	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	13	StopShp	1.10	6.6	4	13	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec			18	2085	35¼	34	34¼	+ ⅞
35⅜	19⅞	StorerB	1.30	3.8	9	176	34¼	33½	34	+ ½
31¼	27⅝	StuWor	1.25	3.9	6	308	u32⅜	30¾	32	+1⅜
5	2¾	SuavSho	.20	5.9	14	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
23¼	16½	SubPrG	1.32	7.7	6	15	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	
32	18⅝	SunChin	.60	2.3	5	51	26⅜	25¾	26	+ ½
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.4	15	36	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
47⅝	35⅝	SunCo	2.80	6.6	6	128	43	42¼	42⅝	— ⅜
48⅛	36½	SunC pf	2.25	5.2		13	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
24⅛	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.1	7	271	19¾	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅞
24⅞	18	Sundstr	.80	3.4	8	339	23½	23⅛	23¼	
69¾	50	Sunds pf	3.50	6.2		3	57	56½	56½	—1
14	9	SunsM	.20e	1.9	20	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.3	9	354	16⅞	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
337	235	SuprOil	2.80	.9	36	48	330	326¼	327	—2
16⅝	8	SupmkG	.42	3.1	6	92	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ½
13½	5	Supscp				11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	SuiroM	.90e	10.	10	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
29¾	14⅞	Swank	1.40a	5.9	7	23	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	14⅞	Sybron	.96	4.8	9	352	20	19½	20	+ ¼
40¼	30	Sybrn pf	2.40	7.0		3	34½	34	34½	+ ½
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	9	230	10⅛	10	10⅛	
		— T—T—T —								
20⅜	10⅜	TRE	.84	5.7	12	81	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
42⅛	27½	TRW	1.80	4.9	7	591	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
92⅝	68¼	TRW pf	4.40	5.5		3	80	80	80	
81	60½	TRW pr	4.50	6.4		56	70	69½	70	+ ½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.64	2.9	8	58	22¼	21⅞	21¾	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Talcott				91	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Talley	1	8.8	6	40	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Talley pf	1	8.3		7	12	12	12	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.4	7	533	18	17¾	17¾	
34⅝	18⅜	Tandy			10	1125	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+1
30⅝	11⅜	Tandyctt			10	55	23¾	22½	23¼	+1⅛
12⅝	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.4	11	123	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.2		436	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr	.60	6.4	10	195	12¾	12⅛	12½	
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn			10	119	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
51⅝	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	15	456	u52⅞	52	52⅜	+1
10⅝	5¼	Telecor			6	359	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
119¾	57¼	Teledn	9.14t	8.0	7	1711	115¼	112½	114⅛	+3⅛
14⅝	7¾	Telprmt			22	1119	u14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	2¾	Telex			11	1083	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
34½	28	Tenneco	2.20	7.2	7	775	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
89½	81⅛	Tenc pr	7.40	8.8		1	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Tesoro			5	544	9	8⅞	8¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf	2.16	10.		85	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	22⅛	Texaco	2	8.2	9	2628	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	34¼	TexCm	1.40	3.9	8	206	36⅜	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
47	32	TexEst	2.30	6.2	7	527	37⅝	37¼	37⅛	+1
27¾	25⅜	TxET pf	2.40	9.1		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
30⅞	26¼	TxET pf	2.87	10.		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
48⅝	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	6.8	7	51	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
21	16	Texind			5	51	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
92½	61⅜	TexInst	2	2.3	15	310	86½	85	86⅛	+1⅜
11⅛	5⅝	TexInt			18	671	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
35¼	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.0	10	1676	u36½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	7.8	8	471	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅝	Texsalf	1.20	5.4	20	283	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ½
44⅞	35¼	Texgif pf	3	7.7		3	39	39	39	+ ⅛
13½	2¼	Textl Ind			10	380	10	9½	9⅝	
35	22⅞	Textron	1.80	6.9	6	210	26⅜	26	26	+ ¼
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.3		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
31⅛	20¼	Textr pf	1.40	6.0		10	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
39⅝	23⅝	Thiokol	1.30	4.1	7	23	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
48¾	33⅞	ThmBet	1.32	3.2	13	34	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	Thomin	.52	5.4	5	20	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.6	5	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Thrifty	.52	3.5	13	141	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29	17½	Ticor	1.21a	5.6	5	36	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	18¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.6	8	99	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
34⅜	14⅛	TigerInt	.60	2.2	8	692	27	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅜
50¾	33¾	TimeIn	1.50	3.6	8	274	43⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
38½	28⅝	Timl pfA	1.57	4.9		3	32	32	32	— ⅛
32¾	28⅝	Timl pfB	1.57	5.0		127	31¾	31⅛	31⅝	+1
35¼	22⅛	TimesM	1.20	3.7	9	75	32¾	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜
53⅞	41	Timkn	2.60a	4.8	7	36	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅜
34½	11¾	ToddSh			7	97	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅛
16½	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.8	8	55	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
25½	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	10.	8	92	22¼	22	22	— ¼
25	20⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	10.		5	21½	21½	21½	
12⅛	7⅝	TonkaCo	.48	5.4		12	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TootRol	.40b	3.6	7	10	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
21	17⅞	ToroCo	.60	2.9	10	100	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅝	Tracor	.40	2.2	7	104	18⅛	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
45⅝	31	Trane	1.84	4.2	9	91	44¼	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	28⅜	TranUn	2.12	7.2	6	269	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
30⅝	9⅝	TWC			3	388	19⅝	18⅞	19	
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	10.		3	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅞	TWC pf	1.90	12.		64	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Transm	1	5.9	6	578	17¼	16⅞	17	
23¼	19½	Traninc	2	9.9		26	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Transco	1.10	5.5	8	391	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ½
11¾	7½	Transcn	.60	5.1	7	238	u12⅜	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.7	4	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	21	Tranwy	1.60	7.6	5	32	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
40⅝	26⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.7	4	1267	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	
44⅝	32	Travelr pf	2	5.0		14	40½	39¾	40	+1
20⅝	17⅛	TriCon	2.07e	11.		71	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	27⅝	TriCn pf	2.50	9.0		1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
3⅝	1¼	TriSoM				11	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
13½	7	Triaind				43	9⅝	9	9⅛	
24⅞	14⅜	TriaPc	.72	4.1	6	152	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.14	1.6	8	53	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25	15⅞	Trintyln	1	5.0	6	45	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG	1.32	8.3	8	62	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
40⅜	20⅞	TCFox	1.20a	3.7	4	1009	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
24½	15⅝	TwinDs	.90	4.9	7	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
23¾	12½	TycoLab	.80	4.2	3	72	19¾	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
19⅛	13⅞	TylerCp	.40	2.3	8	82	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
34⅜	17	Tymshr			15	135	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —								
45⅝	19⅛	UAL	.80	2.5	3	1297	31¾	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	UGI	1.56	8.7	7	19	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
30¼	25⅝	UGI pf	2.75	10.		z50	27½	27½	27½	
22⅞	14	UMC	1.20	7.6	7	30	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr				8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.1	6	219	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
24	17	UVInd	1	4.2	5	1834	u24⅛	23¾	24	+ ¼
50¾	18¾	UARCO	1.60	2.8	13	22	50¾	50⅛	50¾	
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco	.76	7.0	6	14	11	10⅞	10⅞	
62½	49⅞	UnINV	3.93e	6.3	6	7	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
29⅛	12½	UnBncp	.92	3.3	14	172	28⅛	28	28⅛	
51⅞	36½	UCamp	2.40	4.9	10	90	49½	49	49	+ ¼
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.9	6	704	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
11¼	6½	UnCmrce			11	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	5.2	8	102	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15¾	13¼	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	114	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
40	32¾	UnEl pf	3.50	11.		z50	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
51	39⅞	UnEl pf	4.50	10.		z100	44	44	44	+1
24⅝	20¼	UnEl pf	2.13	10.		48	21	21	21	
29⅛	25¼	UnEl pf	2.72	10.		42	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
58⅛	45⅝	UnOCal	2.40	4.2	7	819	58	56¾	57⅛	
60¼	40⅞	UPacC	2.30	4.3	10	627	54⅛	53⅝	53½	+ ½
8½	5	Uniroyal				264	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
85	42	Uniryal pf	8	14.		z290	58	57½	57½	+ ½
15½	6¾	UnBrnd	.15e	1.3	9	347	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ½
21⅞	11¼	UBrd pf	1.20	9.4		106	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
36⅞	28⅞	UEnRs	2.08	5.7	5	713	u36⅜	35	36⅜	+2⅛
26½	13⅜	UFinCal	1	5.0	4	333	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
23½	13⅝	UnGrty	.12	.6	8	252	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
28¾	22½	Uillum	2.56	10.	8	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
22	12½	UnitInd	.85b	5.5	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	8¾	UnitInn	.22	1.8	7	187	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
13⅛	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.9	6	12	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅛	UnPkMn				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22¼	12⅞	UnRefg	.72	3.4	5	22	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	14⅝	USFoS	1.51e	9.1		48	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
37¼	28¼	USFid	2	6.3	4	221	32⅜	32	32	+ ¼
33⅝	21	USGyps	1.80	6.5	5	217	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	7.0		11	26	25½	25¾	+ ¼
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.32	3.1	4	281	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
15	6¾	USInd	.64	7.9	5	191	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	USLeasg	.48	3.1	6	35	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	US Rlty				12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	19¾	USShoe	1.32	5.6	6	48	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
32⅞	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	6.6	13	805	24½	24⅛	24½	
37	27	USTobc	1.60	5.1	11	73	31½	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
52½	32¼	UnTech	2	5.1	7	1458	39⅝	38½	39	+ ¼
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.2		1	54	54	54	+1¾
20	17⅞	UniTel	1.44	7.6	8	117	19⅛	18¾	19	
24¾	21½	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.3		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
20⅝	9¼	Unitrod	.20	1.1	10	101	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
9¾	6⅞	Univar	.56	7.6	7	24	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
22	18	UnivFd	.96	4.7	9	13	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
24	16⅜	UnLeaf	1.04	6.2	8	16	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
56	32½	Upjohn	1.52	3.2	12	594	48⅜	47½	48⅛	+1⅛
25	15⅞	USLIFE	.64	3.0	7	1164	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	9¼	USlifeF	.96a	9.3		41	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.3	9	254	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	
32⅞	27½	UtPL pf	2.80	9.4		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
24½	20⅞	UtPL pf	2.04	9.7		18	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.40	8.1	6	43	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.50	2.5	8	30	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	4¾	Valleyin	.40	6.8	18	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.8	6	18	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ½
21¾	11¾	Varian	.40	2.6	10	643	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
15	7½	Varo	.32	3.5	4	118	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
20¼	16¼	Veeco			8	64	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo				11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14¾	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		31	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Viacom	.25	.9	15	246	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅞
15¾	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.3	7	471	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
86⅞	74	VaEP pf	7.72	10.		z100	76½	76½	76½	+1
105⅛	96	VaEP pf	9.75	10.		z40	97	97	97	
30⅞	27	VaEP pf	2.90	10.		10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
16	6⅝	Vornado			43	90	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Vulcinc	.68	5.4	5	8	12½	12½	12½	
37¼	21⅞	VulcnM	1.30	4.5	7	5	29	28¾	29	+ ½
		— W—W—W —								
29⅝	17½	WUI	.60	2.0	11	1246	u30⅛	28⅝	30⅛	+2⅛
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.1	7	68	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
21	15½	Wachov	.68	4.0	8	94	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ¼
7	3½	WachRty				18	4¼	4	4⅛	
29⅜	17	WalMrt	.22	.9	14	209	24¾	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	16	Walgrn	1.40	5.1	7	45	27⅛	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
36	25⅝	WlkrA	1.60a	4.4	8	117	u36¾	35¾	36¼	+ ⅞
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	53	24	23¾	23¾	
29⅞	17⅜	WalMu	1.20b	5.5	4	57	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.6	6	157	29½	28⅝	28⅝	+ ½
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.2		26	31	31	31	+1½
12⅜	6¼	WardFd			9	66	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	94	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	22½	Wrnc pf	1.50	5.5		3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.5	7	51	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
57½	29¼	WrnCom	1	2.1	8	1819	49¼	48	48¼	+1⅛
113	60	WrnC pf	1.25	1.3		2	98	96	96	— ⅞
32½	22⅝	WarnrL	1.20	4.6	10	473	25⅞	24¾	24⅞	
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	10.	8	13	23⅛	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	19¾	WshNat	1.20	4.9	6	9	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
27⅝	20⅜	WashStl	1.40	5.5	7	46	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2	8.9	7	10	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
31⅞	17⅛	WasteM	.50	1.8	12	289	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¼
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.3	12	29	18	17⅝	17⅝	
7½	4¾	WayGas	.48	8.2	8	19	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
19	16	WayG pf	1.60	9.7		5	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.2	11	1716	17⅜	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
40⅝	25½	WeisMkt	.94	2.7	9	13	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
33¼	24	WellsF	1.40	4.8	6	358	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ¼
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.8	8	36	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.2	5	26	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅜
11⅛	8¾	WstclT	.72	7.2	8	23	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
14⅝	7	WnAirL	.40	4.2	3	309	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
37	23¼	WAir pf	2	7.1		436	28¼	27¾	28	— ⅛
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.2	6	351	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.6	10	140	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
38⅜	21⅛	WPacIn	1	2.7	5	33	37¼	36⅜	37	+ ⅜
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.7	14	788	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	8.5	7	86	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
52	42	WnUn pf	4.60	10.		6	46	45	46	+1
12½	9¼	WUn dpf	1.18	11.		23	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ¼
25⅛	21	WUTI pf	2.56	11.		10	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.4	5	1364	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
54½	42	Wstg pf	3.80	8.8		z20	43	43	43	+ ½
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	4.7	7	224	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
24¾	15	Wevbrg	1.08	6.2	5	8	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
31¼	20¼	Weyerhr	1	3.8	9	411	26⅝	25¾	26	+ ¼
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	7.2		33	39½	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	3.8	9	89	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
44¾	33	WheelF pf	2	5.7		2	35	35	35	
14¼	8	WheelPit				23	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
58¾	39¾	WheelPit pf	6	13.		z100	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
49½	32	WheelPit pf	5	13.		z130	40	39⅝	39⅝	
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.4	6	268	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
24⅞	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	6.9	4	172	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				185	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	7⅛	Whitak	.20e	1.6	6	499	12⅛	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.4	5	43	14½	14¼	14⅜	
12	6½	Wiebldt	.40	4.7	9	22	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
23⅝	14	Williams	1	6.0	15	1278	17¼	16½	16¾	— ⅛
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	39	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
31½	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.9	9	16	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	
7⅞	3	Winnbgo			38	236	3½	3¼	3⅜	
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	9.4	12	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	25	WisEP	2.24	8.5	7	31	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.7	7	15	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
29	25¼	WisG pf	2.55	9.9		2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
21⅞	18⅛	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	25	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
21¼	17½	WiscPS	1.62	8.5	7	47	19	18⅞	19	
24⅞	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.9	6	27	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10	WitrR	.80	6.7	5	84	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4⅞	WolvrW	.30	3.0	8	147	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13	Wometc	.60	3.7	8	289	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
29¾	15⅞	WoodPt	.40	1.4	13	214	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛	
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.0	5	565	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf	2.20	7.7		18	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
12⅜	4	WorldAir			50	195	7½	6¾	7½	+ ⅝
77½	56⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	3.5	9	4	69⅛	69	69⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	4.1	7	127	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
19⅛	10⅞	Wyloln	.80	5.7	6	78	14	13¾	14	+ ⅞
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.3	5	34	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
7½	2	Wyly				270	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	40½	Xerox	2	3.3	11	5123	61½	60¼	60⅞	+1
50⅜	23	XTRA	1.04	3.0	4	211	35⅝	34	35⅝	+1¼
24¾	10	Yates	.20	1.0	7	22	20	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
21½	14⅝	ZaleCp	1	6.2	8	81	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
19¾	10½	Zapata	.30b	2.2	22	x127	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅛	ZayreCp			5	44	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.0	34	347	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
19½	12½	Zurnind	.68	4.6	7	81	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution. vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Trading Closing Prices January 12

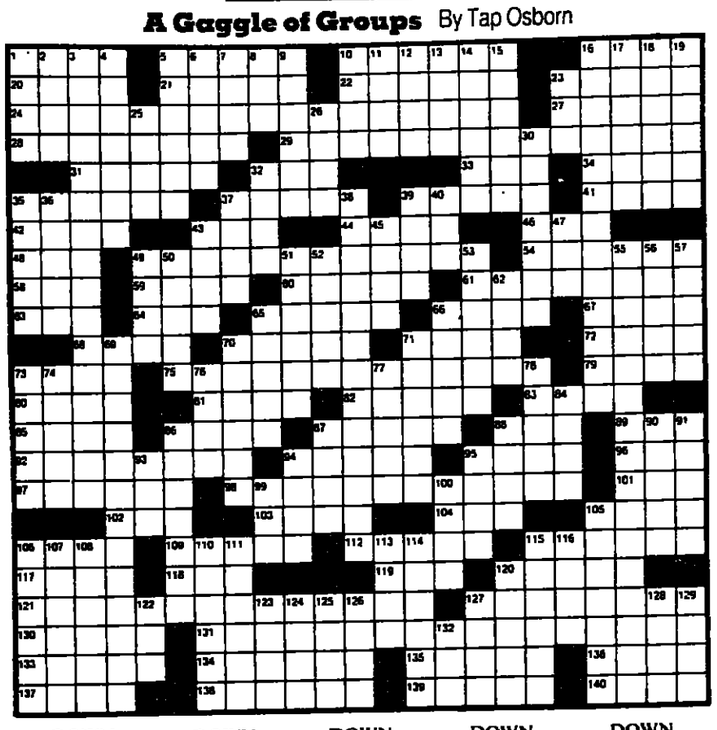
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —										
13⅜	9⅛	AAR	.38		3.1	8	12	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+	⅛
6⅝	3½	AAV	.29e		7.3	6	2	4	4	4	—	¼
12	6⅜	APS	.36		4.0	7	118	9⅛	9	9		
2⅜	1⅛	ATI					8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—	⅛
17¾	7	AVC					46	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+	½
34⅞	17	AVX	.32		1.2	10	93	27½	26½	26½	+	⅜
7⅛	3⅛	A2L					40	11	4⅜	4⅜	+	⅜
16⅝	6½	AbrdMf	.48b		5.5	4	10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+	⅜
14⅞	6¼	ActionCp	.24b		2.3	7	62	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+	⅜
15¼	6¼	AdamR	.12		1.0	10	43	12	11⅜	11⅝	+	⅜
24⅛	13¼	AdobeO	.20		1.1	17	52	18½	17⅜	17⅝	—	⅛
2⅞	1½	AegisCo					6	120	2	2	+	1/16
18⅜	9½	AeroFlo	.30a		2.2	5	11	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+	⅛
7⅝	1¾	Aeronca					11	29	5¾	5¾		
7½	5⅝	AffiCap	.10e		1.7	6	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	—	¼
8	5¼	AffilHsp	.24		4.2	7	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+	⅛
23⅜	16¼	AffilPub	.64		3.0	9	2	21½	21½	21½	+	⅛
8	3½	AlskAir	.20r		3.6	3	33	5⅝	5½	5½		
22	10	AllegCp	wt				1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—	⅛
8½	1¾	AllegA	wtG				42	4⅛	4	4	+	⅛
1⅞	⅛	AllegA	wtN				27	¼	¼	¼		
47½	25	AllgA	pf 3		8.8		1	34¼	34¼	34¼		
8¼	1⅞	AlldAri					337	3⅞	3¼	3¾		
9¼	3⅞	AlphaIn	.05e		.7	10	32	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+	⅛
11½	7⅛	Altamill	.32e		3.0	4	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝		
2	⅜	AltecCo					28	16	1⅝	1⅝		
19⅞	12	AlterFd	.50		3.2	6	89	16⅝	15½	15½	+	⅜
49	43¼	Alcoa	pf3.75		8.6	z	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	—	½
71½	25⅛	Amdhl	.40		.8	20	615	51⅛	49¼	49½	—	⅜
13⅜	3¼	AmAgro				8	50	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+	⅛
10½	5¼	AmBill	.25		3.4		10	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—	⅛
11	6⅜	ABusPd	.36		4.5	6	2	8⅛	8	8		
6¼	13-16	AmCoaCp					1	3½	3½	3½		
11⅜	7	AGarPd	.34		4.0	5	5	8½	8½	8½		
13½	4½	AlmIPict					104	7⅛	7	7⅛	+	⅛
3⅜	2¼	Alsradi	.09e		3.8	3	44	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—	⅛
10⅞	6½	AmzeA	.48		6.1	5	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛
46⅛	29½	AmMfg					7	32	36⅞	36⅞	+	1⅞
14⅛	7⅜	AmMdBd	.40		3.8	13	38	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—	⅛
24½	6¾	AmMotn	.30		2.5	7	114	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	+	⅛
30½	22⅝	AmPetl	2.20		8.9	10	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+	⅛
12⅜	5⅜	AScIE	.04e		.4		28	7	6⅝	7	+	⅜
18⅜	12⅜	AmSeal	.40		2.9	11		14	14	14		
15⅛	6	AmTec	.50b		5.1	4	38	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+	⅜
5½	2½	Andrea	.14e		3.7	21	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+	⅛
17⅜	6⅛	AngloC	.18e		1.3	8	124	14⅜	14	14⅛	+	⅛
13¾	5⅞	Anken	.44		4.7	6	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
7⅜	6¼	Anthony	.40		5.7	5	52	7⅜	7	7	—	⅛
17½	7⅜	ApIDto	.16		1.3	10	23	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—	⅛
14⅞	4½	ApldDev				25	201	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+	⅛
20⅝	13½	AquiCo	.39		2.0	10	53	20⅜	19⅜	19¾	+	½
10⅝	6¼	Armin	.12		1.3	7	87	9¼	8⅝	9	+	⅜
13⅞	7⅜	ArrowE	.20r		1.9	5	41	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+	⅛
14¼	6⅜	Arundel					4	5	8	8		
20⅝	8⅜	Asamer	.30		1.7		59	17½	17½	17½	+	½
28¾	14½	AshIOC	.20		.7	12	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜		
1⅞	11-16	AskinSvc					2	15-16		⅞	15-16	+1-16
9½	6½	Astrex					7	2	7¾	7¾	+	⅛
9⅜	4⅝	Atalnfo	.15e		3.6	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—	⅛
3	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e		1.9	88	446	2¾	2¾	2¾		
7½	3½	AtlasCp	wt				1	4	4	4		
9¾	3⅜	Audiofr	.12b		2.2	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+	⅛
31⅞	18¾	Auger	.44		1.5	16	56	29	28¼	28½	—	⅛
4⅛	2	AutoTrn					6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
4¼	1⅜	AutmRad					24	2⅛	2	2⅛		
40¼	28¾	AutoSw	.80a		2.3	12	6	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜	—	⅛
8¼	4⅛	AVEMC	.30		5.6	5	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+	⅛
25	19½	Avondl	1.20		6.0	7	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞		
19¼	7⅜	Aydin					10	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—	⅜
		— B—B—B —										
24⅜	11-16	BRT					23	1¾	1½	1¾	+	⅛
15½	9	Badger	.70		6.4	5	6	11	11	11		
34	18⅞	Baldor	.28		1.1	13	5	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	+	⅜
20⅜	15¼	BanFd	1.11e		6.8		3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+	⅛
4¼	1¼	Banger	wt				40	2½	2½	2½	+	⅛
11½	7	Banist	.40		4.5	39	41	9	8⅞	8⅞	+	⅛
11	3½	BarnesE					12	6	6½	6½		
13	6½	Barnwl	.20		1.9	33	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
23⅛	6⅜	BarryR	.20b		1.1	11	112	18⅜	18¼	18½	—	⅛
9⅞	3¼	BarthS				11	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+	½
3⅜	2⅜	BaruchF				28	20	2⅜	2½	2½	—	⅛
4¼	1½	Barwick					5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—	⅛
17⅜	10½	BnfSt A	.40		2.5	5	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+	¼
19	10½	BnfSt B	.40		2.3	6	10	17⅜	17	17⅜	+	⅜
5	2½	BergEnf					3	6	3⅛	3⅛		
9⅜	4⅜	BergenB	.10e		1.2	7	62	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+	⅛
17½	13½	BrgB	pf1.15		7.0		11	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+	⅜
8¼	1¾	BernzO					4	5	10⅜	10⅜		
3¾	1¾	BerrcoW					20	2½	2½	2½	+	⅛
3½	2	BethCp					5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜		
9⅛	3⅜	Beverly				12	90	7¾	7¼	7¾	+	⅛
13⅜	8	BicPen	.48		4.4	9	17	11½	10⅞	10⅞		
18	9⅝	BigVSp	.36		2.1	6	2	17½	17¼	17½	+	⅛
28	16⅜	BinkMf	1b		4.7	7	5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+	⅛
25½	8¾	Blount	.48		2.7	5	18	17⅜	18	18	+	⅜
5¾	3⅜	BodinAp					45	5½	5¼	5½		
15	5⅜	BollBer	.20		1.7		8	12	11¾	11¾	—	⅛
20½	14⅞	BowVall	.10		.5	32	492	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+	⅜
9	2⅜	Bowmar				40	107	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+	⅛
24	10¼	Bowne	.48b		2.7	7	4	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—	⅛
13¾	5½	BroddN	.20		2.4	7	59	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+	⅛
5¼	3⅛	Brnch	.20		5.5	8	6	3⅜	3½	3½	+	⅛
22⅛	6¼	Branlff	wt				3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+	⅜
17	12¾	Brascan	1a		5.9	3	1038	17	16⅝	17	+	⅜
38¾	20½	BraunE	1.40		4.4	8	1	31¾	31¼	31¾	+	¼
14⅞	3⅜	BreezeCp					17	5	10⅜	10¾	+	⅛
17¾	10⅝	BrisIBr	.60		4.5	6	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜		
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44		3.4	11	12	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+	⅛
35½	18⅛	BrnFA	.96		2.9	11	12	33¼	32½	33½	+	⅜
36½	18⅜	BrnFB	.96		2.8	12	38	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	+	1¼
5¼	4	BrnF pf	.40		9.4		4	4¼	4¼	4¼	—	⅛
17	8¾	Buell	.44		3.1	6	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛		
15½	8¾	Burnsin	.60		5.6	9	24	10⅝	10⅜	10¾	+	⅜
		— C—C —										
21⅞	10	CK Pef	.16		1.3	32	22	12¼	12	12	+	⅛
14⅞	3⅜	CDI				6	28	8½	8	8½	+	⅜
15½	5⅜	CHB	.57i		3.9	14	114	14⅜	14⅛	14½	—	⅛
6½	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e		1.2	6	13	4½	4	4⅛		
21⅜	2¼	CMT					45	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+	⅛
19¼	10	CRS	.30		2.7	6	12	11	11	11	+	⅛
18⅜	11⅝	CSE	.80		5.1	7	3	16	15¾	15¾		
17¾	12¼	CWTron	.70		4.1	5	17	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	—	⅛
7⅜	2⅜	CagleA					6	22	7⅜	7¼		
22⅜	13	Caldor	.40		2.1	8	44	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	+	¼
13¾	2⅜	Calcomp					19	59	6⅜	6⅜	+	⅛
6¾	2¾	CalLife	.18e		2.2	13	23	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+	⅜
4¾	2¼	CalLife	pf .92		7.7		1	12	12	12		
24⅜	19	CalLf	pf2.50		12.		2	20½	20½	20½	+	⅛
9¾	8¾	CalLf	pf1.10		13.		17	8⅝	8½	8½	—	⅛
41¾	23⅜	CalPtC	1.40a		4.8	5	26	33⅛	32½	33	+	⅜
22⅜	9	Camco	.20		1.0	11	165	20½	20	20⅛	+	⅛
6¾	3	CaChbA					17	5	4⅞	4⅞	—	⅛
10½	6⅜	CdnHomO				21	894	u10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	—	⅛
19⅞	10¾	CdnMerr				16	23	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+	⅛
22⅜	13½	CdnOccl	.58a		3.0	12	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+	⅜
65½	46	CdnSupO				10	11	64	63½	64	—	½
6¾	3⅜	CapitlFd	.20		4.2	5	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+	⅛
6⅛	3	Caressa				10	4	4	3⅞	3⅞		
32⅝	24½	Carmel	1.20a		4.4	9	298	27⅞	27¼	27¾	—	⅛
14¼	11⅜	CaroEn	1		7.4	6	2	13½	13½	13½	—	⅛
12	4¼	CarrolDv				12	15	7⅜	7¾	7¾	+	⅛
23⅞	19½	CasFd	1.60a		7.9		1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+	⅛
15½	6⅞	CavHrn				33	19	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	—	⅛
3¾	1⅜	CelluCff				5	24	2	2	2		
39¼	33⅜	CenM	pf3.50		11.		2130	33⅜	d33¼	33¼	—	⅝
6¾	5½	CentSe	.65		11.		7	6⅛	6	6⅛	+	⅛
6	3½	CentryF				6	15	4½	4⅜	4½	+	⅛
22⅜	11⅜	Cenvill	1		6.6	6	12	15¼	15	15⅛	—	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	CertifCp				8	60	3½	3¼	3½		
2½	⅝	Certron					21	1	⅞	⅞	—	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Cetec	.08		1.7	11	12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+	¼
37⅜	6¼	ChadMd	.60		8.4	7	2	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	ChampHo					143	2⅛	2	2⅛	+	⅛
1⅜	13⅜	ChartM				6	14	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	—	⅛
7¾	6½	ChrtM	pf1.75		11.		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
9	6½	Chmpist	.24		3.3	8	3	7¼	7¼	7¼		
26	20½	ChiRv	1.60a		7.2	10	2	22⅜	22¼	22¾	+	⅜
26⅞	15⅛	ChiefDev	1e		4.0	21	79	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	—	⅛
11⅛	6⅜	ChildWld					2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+	⅛
12⅜	6	ChitnCp	.28		3.4	5	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+	⅛
4⅜	2⅜	CineFlve					5	3½	3¼	3½	+	⅛
18¾	12	CircleK	1		6.1	9	21	16½	16¼	16½	+	⅜
16½	7	Citation	.48		4.5	7	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝		
26⅛	25¾	CitBkNJ	1.80		7.0	6	9	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	—	⅛
6	3	Clabir	.14b		3.6	11	28	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞		
9⅜	6¾	Clarmt	.05e		.6		4	8¾	8½	8¾	+	⅜
11⅜	5	Clarostat				8	29	11	10⅝	11	+	½
20	8¾	Cleapy	.32		3.2	5	24	10	9¾	10	+	⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Cohu	.16e		4.6	11	3	3½	3½	3½		
22⅜	13½	Colemn	.80		5.0	7	30	16	15⅞	16	+	⅛
21¾	9⅛	ColCml				29	1478	17⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—	1⅜
29½	20⅜	Comlnc	2		6.9	12	12	29	28⅝	29	+	⅜
22¾	14	ComAll	.48		2.2	7	17	18½	18¼	18¼		
14⅛	13½	Comdl	pf1.60		11.		13	14¼	14	14	—	⅛
13⅜	9	ComAMI	.60		4.6	6	13	13⅜	13	13⅛	+	⅛
35½	13½	Comdinf				6	75	18½	17¾	18½	+	⅛
5½	1	ComdrCp				50	100	3	3	3	+	⅛
11⅜	4	Compo	.20		1.8	12	153	u11¾	10¾	11	—	⅜
2¾	1⅛	CompuD				10	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
17⅞	11-16	Complnv					18	3⅜	3½	3½		
16⅞	10⅞	Conchm	.80		5.7	5	7	14	13⅝	14	+	⅜
7⅜	3¼	ConcrdF					5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
18½	8⅝	Condec	.30		3.0	33	32	10½	10	10⅛		
10⅝	5	ConnHm					4	23	7⅛	6⅞	7	
22¼	14⅛	Conrack	.90a		4.3	6	10	20¾	20¼	20¾		
5½	3½	Conrov	.16		3.9	5	7	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+	⅛
12⅜	5¼	ConsOG			27	333		10⅛	9¾	9¾	+	⅜
11½	8½	ConsRef	.60		6.6	9	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛		
7⅜	4	ContMtl					6	4	4⅜	4⅜	+	⅛
⅜	¼	ContTel	wt				12	⅜	5-16	5-16	—	1-16
14⅜	5¼	Cookin	.20e		2.8	4	30	7¼	7	7	+	⅛
19½	12½	CookP	.60e		2.5	15	57	u24¼	23¾	23¾	+	4½
6½	2⅜	CoopJr	.10e		3.1		5	3¼	3¼	3¼		
23⅛	13	CornLb	.28		1.6	13	18	18½	18	18		
31⅜	12½	Cornlius	.80		3.9	10	99	22⅜	20⅞	20¾	—	2⅛
3¾	1⅜	CrestFo				7	27	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+	⅛
14½	9½	CrestOil	.24a		2.0	15	25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—	⅜
28⅛	12	Crompt	1.40		5.6	4	28	25¼	23⅞	25	+	1⅜
32½	23⅛	CrossAT	1		3.7	10	74	27⅛	26¼	27	+	½
29¾	20⅜	CwnCP	.68a		2.2	5	39	28⅜	27½	27½		
12⅝	7	Crownin	.28		3.8	7	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜		
17½	9¼	CrutcR	.36		2.6	16	187	14¼	13⅜	14	+	⅛
29½	14⅜	CrystlO	.40		2.9		48	21⅝	20⅞	21	—	⅛
29⅜	13½	CubicCp	.60		2.9	8	123	21	20½	20½	+	⅜
22½	15¾	Curtice	1.16		5.8	5	3	19	19	19	+	¼
		— D—D—D —										
4⅜	2⅜	DCL					5	3	4⅜	4⅜		
3⅜	2⅜	DWG	.49f		18.	9	20	2⅝	2¾	2¾		
14⅛	6¾	Damson				24	280	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	+	⅛
25⅜	13⅜	Datapd	.30		1.6	9	963	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+	1⅛
14⅝	8⅜	DavMn	.25e		2.7	15	42	9½	9⅛	9⅜		
7⅛	3⅜	DeRose				14	9	3⅜	2¾	2¾		
4¼	2½	Decorair	.24		8.0	9	6	3	2⅞	3		
20⅞	13½	DelLabs	.48		2.9	6	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜		
10⅝	6	DelthOil				30	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	—	⅛
23	12¼	DenTal	.20		1.1	16	31	19	18⅜	18¾	—	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	DesgnJw					2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
15⅞	8¼	DevCpA				4	19	12¼	12⅛	12⅛		
33	20⅝	DevonGp				4	x450	29¼	28½	29	+	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	DiglCon				23	48	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+	⅛
19	13¼	Dillard	.40		2.4	5	2	16½	16½	16½	—	⅛
2¾	¾	Diodes					14	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		
3⅜	1⅜	DisFab				5	37	2	1⅞	1⅞	—	⅛
36	8¾	Documat				12	150	23⅜	23	23⅜	+	1½
91¾	47⅜	DomePf				8	312	87⅞	86½	87⅛	+	1⅜
22½	12¾	Domtar	1.80a		8.2	8	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞		
19½	9	Downy	.40		2.8	4	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—	⅛
17⅜	16⅜	DrexUt	1.56		8.4		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		
14⅜	7	DrFsgn	.40		4.2	10	28	9½	9	9½	+	⅜
19⅛	3-16	Duntop	.08r		6.1	5	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	15-16	+1-16
17⅜	13	DuplxPd	.80		4.8	5	9	17	16½	16⅝	+	⅜
13½	8⅝	DurTst	.60b		4.0	10	6	15⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
6⅛	2¾	Dynlctn	.07e		1.9	10	47	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+	⅛
21½	11½	Dyneer	.72		3.7	7	8	19¾	19¼	19¼	—	⅛
		— E—E—E —										
18½	11¼	EarthRes	1		6.8	7	43	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22¾	16½	EstnCo	1.08		5.4	13	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+	⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Edmos					11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—	1/16
20½	9¾	EDO	.50		2.4	10	179	u21⅜	20¾	21¼	+	⅜
13⅜	4⅜	Ehren	.10a		.8	10	32	12⅜	12	12	—	⅜
12⅜	6⅛	ElcorCp	.20		2.1	8	18	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+	⅛
7¼	3⅜	ElAudD					4	14	4⅜	4⅜		
24¼	14⅜	Electro	1		6.1	8	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—	⅛
15⅜	8½	ElecEng	.24		2.0	11	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—	⅛
34	19⅜	ElecAm	1.20		4.1	6	8	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+	⅜
8¼	6⅜	EmrRd				6	34	7¼	7	7¼	+	¼
10½	5⅜	EngvRs	.24		3.4	9	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Ero	Ind				1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—	⅛
8¼	5	Espey	.15e		1.9	16	5	7¾	7¾	7¾		
17½	11¼	EssRd	.52e		3.3	6	30	15⅝	15¾	15¾	+	⅛
20⅜	13	EvansAr	.40		2.4	9	5	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—	⅛
8⅞	4½	Exectve				17	10	7¾	7¾	7¾		
15⅜	6¼	Executn	.40f		2.5	14	43	u16	15¾	15⅞	+	⅜
		— F—F—F —										
10	5¼	FPA					3	8	7¾	7⅞	+	⅛
9½	3⅜	FSF Ind	.12		2.5		58	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+	⅛
15¾	7	Fabind	.50		4.0	5	22	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+	⅜
6⅛	1⅞	FairTex					7	2	5¼	5¼	—	⅛
4⅞	2½	FalrmC	.15		4.8	8	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—	⅛
16½	7	FamDir	.32		2.6	7	30	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+	½
3½	2	FamRc					91	22	3½	3⅜	+	⅜
15	8⅞	FannyF	.50e		5.6	9	2	9	9	9	—	⅛
14	7⅛	FayDrg	.20b		2.0	8	12	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+	⅛
21	11½	FedMort	.60		3.6	7	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	—	⅛
19½	14⅜	FedRt	1.36		8.7	13	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+	⅛
7⅞	4⅜	FedRes					32	82	6½	6½		
28¾	18⅜	Felmnl	.20		.8	18	46	25⅜	24⅝	25⅞	+	1⅜
5½	1⅜	Fidelco					36

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited By Eugene T Maleska

A Gaggle of Groups By Tap Osborn



ACROSS

1 Blueprint
5 Lusterless finish
10 Synthetic
16 Ottoman chiefs
20 Yokel
21 Thai, e.g.
22 Dinner party
23 Courage
24 Grunting group
27 Citified
28 Humdrum entree
29 Clerical group
31 Curmudgeon
32 Soul, to Descartes
33 Wide-shoe letters
34 Be fatuously fond
35 Heated
37 Canon cue sign
39 Zoroastrian's god
41 Grandson of Adam
42 Poised
43 Half a gaffe
44 Lose traction
46 Avant-gardist
48 Sandy's alert
49 Religious group
54 Minor, to a lawyer
58 Cover
59 Fashion
60 —— fille
61 Serves as a mixologist

ACROSS

63 Dessert
64 Diamonds: Slang
65 Aug. 23-Sept. 22 person
66 La. name
67 —— Pompilius
68 Old car
70 Threadlike structure: Comb. form
71 Mountain pool
72 United
73 Stage profession: Abbr.
75 Criminal group
79 A-F connection
80 Retreat
81 Language of some N.M. Indians
82 Ear benders
83 Window part
85 —— facto
86 Norman Thomas bloc: Abbr.
87 Tremble with fear
88 Erwin
89 Sphere
92 Win a debate
94 Book size
95 Effete
96 Charge
97 Sadat's predecessor
98 Mendacious group
101 Strive in rivalry

ACROSS

102 Item for a dory
103 March, to Pompey's men
104 Kind of wind or omen
105 Autograph
106 Music guide mark
109 Confound
112 Pedestal part
115 "Scarlet Letter" name
117 Mary's follower
118 Homophone for neigh
119 Parking place
120 Kind of house or ship
121 Stroking group
127 Cagliari's locale
130 Sinclair
131 Very strict group
133 Vaticinators
134 Chitchat, British style
135 Pliny ——, U.S. inventor
136 Developed
137 Slips
138 Author of "The Potting Shed"
139 British golf cup
140 Girl in a Salinger tale

DOWN

1 Hyde Park vehicle
2 Magazine founder
3 Pair pulling for each other
4 Unallied
5 Father Prout, humorist
6 Dripping wet
7 Quarrel
8 Shooter for Junior
9 Craze
10 Sum, ——, fui...
11 Campus drill org.
12 Paduasoy material
13 Mars: Comb. form
14 Desert fruit
15 Made more savory
16 Hoity-toity group
17 Henry or Althea
18 Red dyestuff. Var.
19 Sight and taste
23 Eat
25 Ambitious bid
26 Poetic masterwork
30 Lambing
32 Asteroid
35 Cosmetic transplant area
36 Shinto temple gateway
37 Affectation
38 Arena gathering
39 Apery expert
40 Nabokov heroine
43 Ordered
45 City in Nigeria
47 Pass receiver
49 "One Fat Englishman" author
50 Coffee blend
51 Algonquian language
52 Iron: Comb. form
53 Attacks
55 Oenological group
56 "A Boy —— Sue"
57 Hansa's purpose
62 Nine: Prefix
65 What belvederes afford
66 Afterward
69 Rude, clumsy group
70 "My Friend ——"
71 Grow bored with
73 "In like ——"
74 Neighbor of Naples
76 Classroom for Zeno
77 "—— Succeed . . ."
78 Spectral body
84 Penguins' cousins
86 Shoshonean
87 Recent: Comb. form
88 Endangered mammal
90 Prevail
91 Fashion's Geoffrey
93 Kind of jacket
94 Position
95 Subterfuge
99 Small, in Dogpatch
100 Merry song
105 Otologist's device
106 Section of a contract
107 Kitten, at times
108 Theatrical one
110 Neutralize a cobra
111 East Indian cedar
113 Spread of a sort
114 Deliberate
115 O. Henry
116 Joe —— of baseball
120 Frankie, the pianist
122 Rural ways. Abbr.
123 A Johnson
124 Use of memory
125 Explorer Hedin
126 Simple
127 Corsican's neighbor
128 Grist for a list
129 "—— forgive those . . ."
132 Author Sarton

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	R	A	M	I	S		F	R	U	M	P	S		S	A	M	P	L	E	I	R
R	U	D	E	S	T		R	E	P	E	A	T		I	S	I	A	R	O	S	E
A	N	D	T	H	E	D	E	V	I	L	I	S	I	N	D	E	T	A	I	L	S
B	E	S	S		P	E	T	E			S	W	E	E	P	S		S	E	T		
			O	H	M		S	A	L	A	D	E		R	I	D	E	R	S			
	S	T	E	R	E	O	S		D	A	G	W	O	O	D						
O	N	E	C	A	N	B	E	C	O	M	E	A	C	O	O	K	B	U	T		
S	A	L	U	T		S	C	A	R		L	A	U	D		A	S	I	S		
A	G	L	A	I	A		R	E	M	I		U	P	S		T	I	A	R	E	
			O	M	B	R	E		I	N	G	L	E		S	E	D	E	R		
		D	O	N	T	L	A	S	T	C	O	O	K	E	R	Y	D	O			
C	L	O	D	S		U	N	I	S	E	X		E	S	I	S	E	I	N		
H	A	R	D		L	E	G		L	O	I	T	S		S	T	E	L	L	A	
E	V	I	L		I	L	I	A		S	U	A	M		O	L	E	J	N		
	A	C	O	O	K	A	N	D	A	C	I	A	P	T	A	I	N	B	O	L	D
			T	H	E	W		E	V	E	R		A	N	C	I	E	N	T		
S	A	M	S	O	N		P	I	L	I	S	S	I	E		T	I	C			
A	B	A				B	I	R	A	G			N	I	A	R	C	A	B	A	T
L	I	K	E	C	O	O	K	I	N	G	A	S	M	A	L	L	F	I	S	H	
E	D	I	T	O	R	I	S		D	O	N	-	E	U	P		E	C	A	R	T	E
S	E	N	S	O	R	S		E	N	U	R	E	S		S	T	R	I	A	E	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Overcast	MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Snow	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	3	37	Cloudy	MILAN	1	34	Mist
ATHENS	15	59	Rain	MONTREAL	-26	-12	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	34	Mist
BELGRADE	2	36	Mist	MUNICH	0	32	Snow
BERLIN	0	32	Snow	NEW YORK	-5	23	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	37	Cloudy	NICE	12	54	Fair
BUCHAREST	4	39	Showers	OSLO	-2	28	Fair
BUDAPEST	2	36	Rain	PARIS	2	36	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	-1	30	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Snow	ROME	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	SOFIA	4	39	Showers
DUBLIN	-1	30	Fog	STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Snow
EDINBURGH	-3	27	Cloudy	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	6	43	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Overcast
FRANKFURT	2	36	Snow	TOKYO	7	45	Rain
GENEVA	0	32	Overcast	TUNIS	11	52	Showers
HELSINKI	-4	25	Snow	VIENNA	0	32	Rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	Overcast	WARSAW	0	32	Mist
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	WASHINGTON	-5	23	Snow
LISBON	14	57	Overcast	ZURICH	0	32	Cloudy
LONDON	2	36	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 12, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 742.90
— (d) Conbar SF 680.00
— (d) Grobar SF 557.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 727.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.20
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.90
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 8.52

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.23
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust $ 0.96
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.10
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.69
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.10

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 299.25
— (d) Conasec SF 386.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 61.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 56.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 69.50
— (d) Ussec SF 400.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 113.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 22.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 71.30

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 24.77
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $ 22.10
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 54.69
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 14.60
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 2.73
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 9.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.00

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 54.71
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.19
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.22
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 6.95

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $84.44
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 16.66

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 321.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 300.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.88

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parten Sw. R Est SF 1,315.00
— (r) Securswiss SF 923 *

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 316.25
— (d) Intervalor SF 49.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 419.50
— (d) Swissvalor SF 236.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 66.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 71.99
— (d) Universal Fund

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 21.00
— (d) Bond Invest SF 63.00
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 66.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 121.00
— (d) Foreo Swiss Sh SF 99.00
— (d) Globinvest SF 94.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 77.00
— (d) Remshac-Invest SF 542.00
— (d) Saffi South Afr Sh SF 118.50
— (d) Slena Swiss R Est SF 205.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM 11.49
— (d) Eurapafonds DM 26.55
— (d) Unifonds DM 18.80
— (d) Unirenta DM 38.80
— (d) Unispecial I DM 61.10

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.16
(w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.30
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 134.80
(w) CAMIT $ 10.16
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 10.75
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,369.00
(d) Caribco Open-End Fund $ 178.31
(w) Citadel Fund $ 3.14
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 991.74
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 8.06
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $15.25
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $ 9.58
(w) D.G.F. $ 47.40
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 9.13
(d) Drevfus Fund Int'l $ 16.16
(w) Drevfus Intercontinent $17.59
(d) Eurose Obligations LF 1,127.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 3,993.85
(w) First Internt Fund $ 191.17
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,530.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 56.23
(d) Fonditalia $ 11.86
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins DM 40.76
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.60
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 255.21
(i) H.O.I.T. Habel $ 29.40
(d) Icofund $ 10.94
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 106.52
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 109.06
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 10.21
(w) Intermarkel Fund $ 148.73
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund FB 6,913.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 22.70
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.53
(d) Investa Dws DM 37.80
(r) Invest Attentiques $ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.46
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.39
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 47.15
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 44.49
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,504.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.19
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 38.71
(i) Leverage Con. Hold $ 42.68
(w) Luxfund $ 26.18
(w) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.84
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 8.67
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.87
(w) Nisson Fund $ 20.69
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.22
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.43
(w) N.A.A.F. $ 65.79
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 30.16
(d) Ronta Fund LF 1,891.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 819.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.55
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.40
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 77.55
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.) $ 15.27
( ) Share Realty N.V. $ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V. $ 4.66
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 95.80
(w) Soros Fund $ 585.97
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 47.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 64.62
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 38.37
Int'l Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 2.73
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 105.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 10.83
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.50
(o) World Equity Gefd. Fd $ 448.69
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 11.61
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 64.05
(w) Worldwide Special $ 5,222.56

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

BOOKS

THE HYDRA HEAD

By Carlos Fuentes. Translated from the Spanish by Margaret Sayers Peden. Farrar, Strauss & Giroux. 292 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BERNSTEIN says to Felix: "The Italians understand nothing of the old or the new, only the eternal. They find the accidents of history inconsequential, even laughable. Rossetti doesn't understand that we Jews are parricides, while all Mexicans are filicides. In Christ we tried to kill the Father, terrified that we might find the messiah incarnate in a usurper. This makes sense, especially if you consider that each time a redeemer appears, our destruction hangs in the balance. On the other hand, Mexicans wish only to kill their sons."

On the other hand, Sara says to Felix: "I went to bed with Bernstein to fulfill the cycle of my own penance, to purge in my own body the perverted reason for our revenge against Nazism. Our suffering, imposed now on beings weaker than we. We sought a place where we might be masters, not slaves. But one is master of himself only when he has no slaves. We did not know how to be masters without new slaves, so we ended by being executioners in order not to be victims. . . With Bernstein, I sank into eternal suffering. What unites Jews and Palestinians is sorrow, not violence."

On the third hand, the director general says to Felix: "The Middle East is an impassioned geography. . . The Jews forced the Arab world to pay the price of the Nazi ovens. The result was fatal: The Palestinians became the Jews of the Middle East, the persecuted of the Holy Land. But Israel's penance is in its guilt. Little by little the Israelis are becoming Easternized and, like the Arabs, entrenched in a struggle that has become religious as well as secular, passionate and instantaneous. The Easternization of Israel makes a new war inevitable, perhaps many successive wars, since Oriental politics can only conceive of negotiation as a result of, never an impediment to, war."

Being Lectured

Poor Felix. Not only is he required throughout "The Hydra Head" to be shot at, beaten up, knocked out, carved upon by surgical knives and deceived by triple agents wearing false mustaches, but he is always being lectured as though he were an 8-year-old. He is a bruised ear. People are forever explaining themselves and history, as if they were Russians or D.H. Lawrence. This tends to slow down the action in what is billed as "The first Third World thriller."

Carlos Fuentes, of course, is best known for long, shambling, difficult and ambitious novels, like "A Change of Skin" and the recent "Terra Nostra," stuffed with symbols and statistics, violence and dreams, Marx and Freud, sex and Mexico.

He seems at least in the first third of "The Hydra Head" to have decided to take a breather and have some fun. His Felix wakes up in the middle of one of Kafka's bad dreams, finds himself involved in a plot to assassinate the president of Mexico, loses his identity and is transformed into "the James Bond of underdevelopment."

Kafka and Old Movies

So far, so good. Even if Kafka gets mixed up with images of old movies Felix used to watch when he was a graduate student at Columbia University, so many questions are raised that the reader stays alert.

Why are all three women in his life Jewish? Who is Bernstein working for? What does the director general want from him? Why does he have a room at the Hilton? Where is the secret decoder ring?

When we start getting some answers, they are disappointing, but the answers in thrillers usually are. (The Arabs, the Israelis, the Central Intelligence Agency and Houston oil magnates all want secret information about Mexico's new oil fields, the "dark semen" that "fecundates the realms of the Malinche."

Everybody is working for everybody else. Anybody might have slit the throat of Sarah. Felix moves from one preposterous coincidence and betrayal to the next, but the coincidences and the trails are likewise usually preposterous. (Satellite photos or a U-2 overflight would be simpler than Bernstein's ring. The Shakespeare and Lewis Carroll codes, like the movie images, are silly but amusing.) Is, then, "The Hydra Head" a send up, a burlesque?

Sort of. But Fuentes is a serious man. Octavio Paz, or, perhaps, the shade of Quetzalcoatl, looks over his shoulder and frowns as he writes. He has an unfortunate tendency to give in to his lyric impulses — "dark semen," indeed — and politics are his periscope.

The message of "The Hydra Head" is specific to the point of pamphleteering: The Israelis are the bad guys, even though Mexico would be better off staying out of OPEC.

Of John D. Rockefeller, Richard Armour said: "Rockefeller made his money in oil, which he discovered at the bottom of wells. Oil was crude in those days, but so was Rockefeller. Now both are considered quite refined." Politically, "The Hydra Head" is crude.

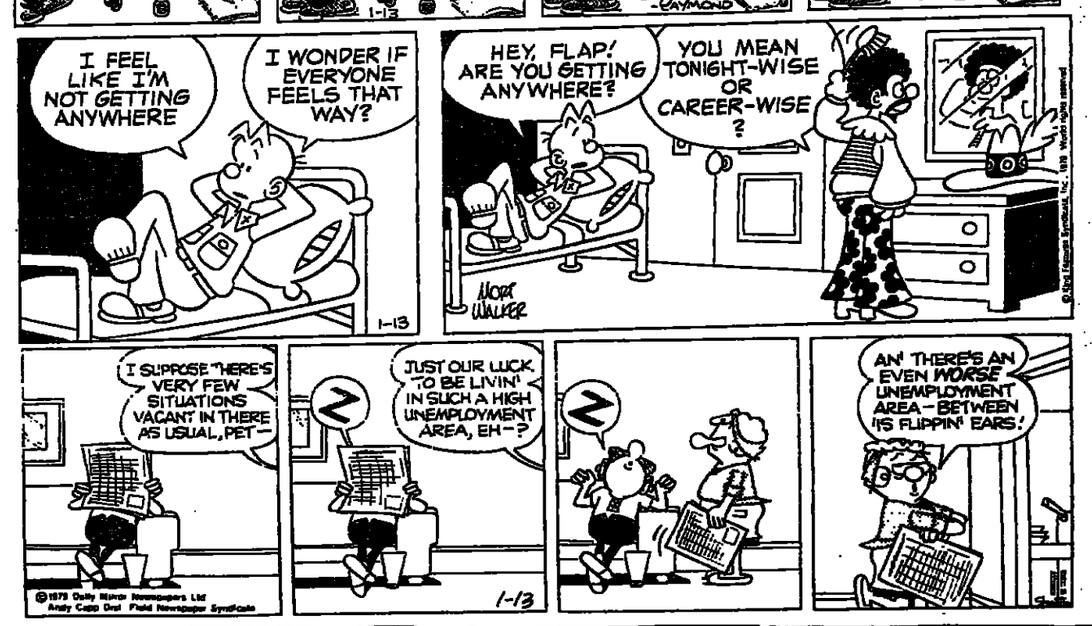
John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS

B. C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

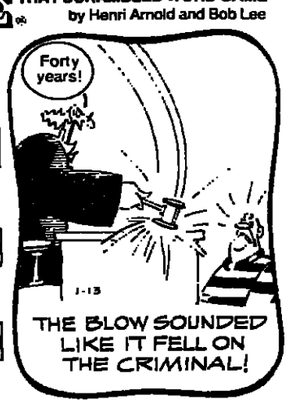
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POKAK

FIGER

UNCOOP

SOUBLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□□□-□□"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GOUTY JUMBO MELODY · BUREAU
Answer: What thinking of chicks all the time might make one do—"BROOD"

DENNIS THE MENACE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

Respect From Coaches and Players Is Waning

Referees Facing Discontent in NBA

By Paul Attner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (WP) — After watching a particularly inept performance one night by NBA referees, Bill Russell shook his head in disgust.

"Letting those two handle a game of this quality," he said, stroking his beard and not trying to hide the gleam in his eyes, "is like letting a 7-year-old drive a Rolls-Royce."

Then he giggled in his unique high-pitched tone. But the league didn't think his remarks were so humorous. He was fined $500, at the time one of the largest penalties in pro basketball history.

Russell isn't coaching anymore in the league and his friends say he should be thankful, considering how the officiating has slipped even since he left the Seattle helm two years ago.

"I've given up complaining," said Dick Motta, coach of the Washington Bullets. "I've mellowed, I guess. It hasn't done any good and I just don't need the problems any more.

"I am encouraged by the three-official concept and I want it to work, desperately. It's a step in the right direction. It could be the light at the end of the basket."

But others are not encouraged. One longtime NBA executive says that, if anything, the caliber of officiating in the league "has gotten worse from a few years back."

"This is the one league that I see where there is no breeding ground for refs. You have the greatest players in the world who have groomed their talents for years and then you are asking people who aren't qualified to officiate.

"You have to remember how powerful these refs are. They can make or break you. I think they probably will work on [Detroit coach] Dick Vitale next and show him he can't rant and rave. You have no way to get back at them."

That was the gist of Dave Cowens' argument after the Celtics had lost earlier this season to Washington mainly on the strength of three technical fouls against Boston in the final two minutes.

"You don't have any recourse," Cowens said. "There are no checks and balances when they make a bad call."

Cowens has particular interest in the caliber of officiating. Last year, he sent a questionnaire to the players containing 100 queries regarding the conduct and procedure of referees. From the report, the NBA Players Association developed criteria to rate officials, but the league did nothing with the report.

Larry Fleisher, head of the Players Association, said in a recent interview that NBA officiating "is lousy."

"The refs have a big responsibility," he said. "They can greatly affect the outcome of many games."

League Defends Referees

The prevailing NBA view reflected by Commissioner Lawrence O'Brien, is that the league has the best referees in basketball. But Washington Bullet players, for example, could name no more than five or six current officials as being really competent; the rest, the players said, varied from okay to incompetent.

Even Norm Drucker, league supervisor of officials, doesn't deny that the quality of referees might be down this season mainly because the league had to hire 14 newcomers to fill out the three-man crews.

"We never brought in more than one or two new people before," he said recently in New Orleans.

"There is no way you can get enough training ahead of time to make sure all of the new people will fit in."

The lack of a training system for future officials always has been a glaring NBA weakness. Drucker says that he doesn't believe college referees can make good pro referees, so the NBA looks to summer leagues, high schools and amateur basketball for replacements.

"The college guy is too ingrained in his kind of calls," Drucker said. "There is a substantial difference between college and pro calls. Every good college ref we have brought in has not been a good pro ref."

Now, Drucker notes, the NBA has an arrangement with the Continental and Western leagues to employ prospective officials, with the NBA helping support salaries through grants.

"It's something we should be doing," Drucker said. "I can watch them and see who is good and who needs work. We constantly need new people and this way, we have a place to find them."

Conversation on the Court

But until the feeder system begins reaping dividends, the NBA has to rely on its current crop of officials, many of whom, according to Bullet forward Bobby Dandridge, engage in too much direct conversation with players on the court.

"Too many of them get involved in players' personalities," he continued, "They've already got a lethal weapon, the technical. And if they want to really get nasty, they can give you two and toss you out.

"But then they carry it further and will carry on a running conversation for two or three minutes. You don't need it."

Dandridge, who is in his 10th year, says he especially has noticed how "some guys with just one year's experience are walking around like they think they are lead officials."

"Players have put in eight or nine years to gain respect but these refs think they should be on top after one," he said. "They haven't paid their dues like we have. The ones who aren't secure, guys like Tommy Nunez or Lee Jones, tend to be more emotional. There isn't as much stability or consistency in their calls."

Consistency emerges as the players' battle cry in their continual jousting with the refs. They would at least like officials, whether good or bad, to call everything the same every time.

"Otherwise," said Bullet guard Tom Henderson, "you never know what is going to happen from night to night. One night you can touch a guy, the next night you can't. And there are too many whistles. I don't think the people want to pay money to see these guys blow their whistles out there."

Enemy List

One NBA coach told Motta that he had a list of referees that he knew were going to call a bad game against him every time they walked out on the court.

"You have to remember what kind of game this is. Everyone is in close contact and you see the same personalities year in and year out. I'm sure there are refs who dread officiating games I'm involved in," the coach said.

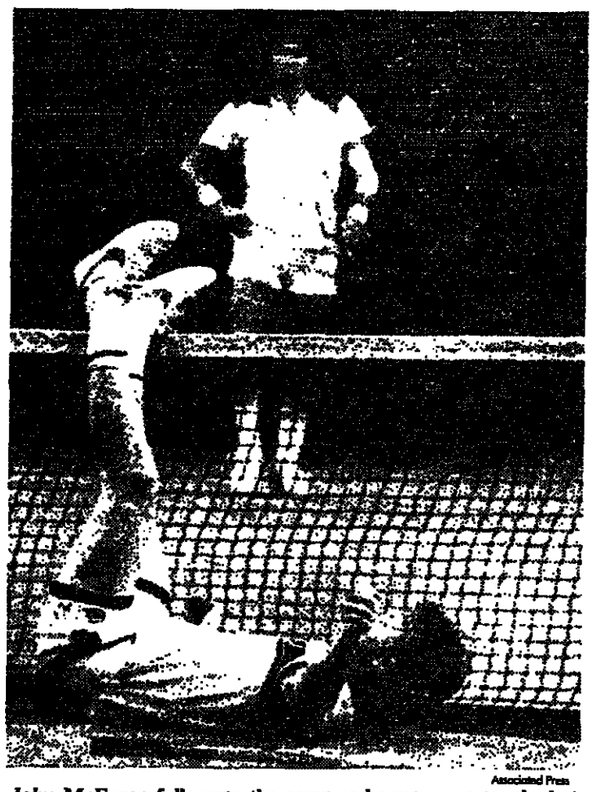
What befuddles both players and coaches is how some officials survive. A weak player usually is cut quickly but the league has carried poor referees for years, apparently hoping, in the words of one player, "that the guy will somehow improve overnight."

"Some of these guys have been bad from day one and they are still bad and they are still in the league," the player said. "If they get dropped, they sue. Now they have a pension and a contract and you can tell there is a change in their attitude. They know they are going to be around after we are gone and they let us know it."

Even veterans like Jake O'Donnell, one of the five best officials in the league, are not exempt from the sometimes nonchalant approach NBA refs take.

Near the end of a tight game between the Bullets and New Orleans this season, a member of O'Donnell's crew made a highly disputed call in favor of Washington.

Moments later, O'Donnell ran past the Bullet bench. "I don't want to hear any more complaints the rest of the game from you guys," he said with a big smile on his face. "You just got the biggest break of your life. That was an awful call."



Associated Press

John McEnroe falls onto the court as he returns a tough shot to Jimmy Connors during their match at the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament. Connors was behind, 7-5, 3-0, when he had to forfeit the match because of a painful blister on his foot.

Don't Try to Mix Oilers and Water

By Red Smith

PITTSBURGH (NYT) — During World War II, when the Steelers were one of the most soft-bitten teams in the National Football League, their best running back was an intelligent character named John Grigas. On the 10th and last Sunday of the 1944 season the team had lost nine games and was going for No. 10 against the Chicago Bears, but Grigas needed only 46 yards to lead the league in rushing. At 5 a.m. he was out inspecting the playing surface of Forbes Field, the old baseball park that the Steelers used.

Duquesne and Pitt had played there Saturday, leaving a morass that had frozen overnight. Leaving a note for his roommate, Grigas walked out of football then and there, never to be seen in pads again. His note read:

"The spirit is willing, but the field is too hard."

There was a lesson in his example, but the Houston Oilers didn't learn it. They showed up last Sunday in bitter, slashing rain to play for the championship of the NFL's American Conference. This was the first time in a decade that they were in the playoffs, they had drawn a wild card to get in, and they felt they had something to prove.

What they proved was that Oilers and water do not mix.

Scoring 14 points in one space of 19 seconds and 17 in a 48-second span, the amphibious Pittsburghs wiped them out, 34-5.

Sad and Funny

It was sad and it was funny, if you're one who laughs at the custard-pie-and-pratfall school of comedy. There were 11 fumbles in the first half — more than any two teams had ever made in a whole championship game — and a 12th in the second half. Dan Pastorini, whose adroit quarterbacking made this ordeal possible for the Oilers, threw five interceptions and was sacked four times. The bodacious Earl Campbell, first rookie in years to lead the NFL in rushing, was held to an average of 2.8 yards, but his total of 62 yards was still tops for the day.

The footing was dreadful, but Campbell's inability to inflict serious wounds in the defense couldn't be blamed entirely on track conditions. Happy as bullfrogs in a puddle, the Steelers' Franco Harris, Rocky Bleier, Terry Bradshaw and Jack Deloplaine frolicked as if on webbed feet.

Though Chuck Noll, the Pittsburgh coach, spoke with disapproval of "wasted opportunities in the first half," his operatives rolled up a lead of 31-3 in the first two quarters, and could do little wrong without going out of their way. If they can play in Florida sunshine as they did on the flooded tundra of Three Rivers Stadium, the Las Vegas pricemakers had better think several times before making the National Conference champions favorites in the Super Bowl XIII in Miami two weeks hence.

Besides completing passes for 200 yards and two touchdowns, Pittsburgh's bald and durable quarterback, Bradshaw, carried the ball seven times and gained 29 yards. Some onlookers were aghast when this valuable piece of bric-a-brac started the second half with the game wrapped up, 31-3, and they turned pale seeing large Oilers leap upon him when he ran without interference. However, coaches are timorous creatures who do not believe a game can be won in 30 minutes, and quarterbacks are strangers to fear. Bradshaw said he felt weak after a three-day bout with flu. He expects to feel strong in Miami.

This was the Steelers' seventh straight year in the playoffs and their fourth AFC championship game in five years. Some towns sated with success tend to get blase about it but with the skies leaking and the thermometer at 26 F, 49,417 paid their way into the park and only 1,317 no-shows spent $15.25 apiece to stay away.

Associated Press

John Mahaffey looks at a leaf he tossed to check the breeze during the second round of the Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic.

Mahaffey Takes Over Lead In Hope Golf Tournament

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 12 (UPI) — John Mahaffey capped his second straight 66 with a 12-foot birdie putt yesterday to grab a two-stroke lead over Art Wall after two rounds of the Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic.

Mahaffey, who won Comeback of the Year honors in 1978, had a string of seven birdies from the fifth through the 11th holes after taking a double-bogey 6 on the second at La Quinta. After two rounds of the 90-hole event, Mahaffey had a 12-under par 132.

Wall, 55, shot his second straight 67 at the tougher Bermuda Dunes to stand at 134, a stroke ahead of Leonard Thompson, who shot 66 at Tamarisk. Keith Fergus carded the lowest score at Indian Wells, a 5-under-par 67, and was at 136, a stroke ahead of J.C. Snead, Tom Purtzer and Lanny Wadkins, who matched Mahaffey with a 66 at La Quina. Purtzer had a 68 at Tamarisk and Snead a 69 at Indian Wells.

The first-round leaders, Charles Coody and Bob Murphy, had problems in the second. Coody shot a 73 to stand at 138 with Grier Jones, and Murphy carded a 74 at Bermuda to stand at 139 with Lee Trevino, Lon Hinkle, Bobby Wadkins, Tom Kite and Kermit Zarley.

Still Too Early

Jack Nicklaus, who says that it still is too early in the year to really get interested in golf, shot a 69 and was at 140 with Larry Nelson, Andy North, still looking for the touch that helped him and Mahaffey win the team title at the World Cup last month, shot 74 and was well back at 145.

In all, Mahaffey had nine birdies on his card of 33-33. He bogeyed the 12th hole to stop his birdie string at seven and he double bogeyed the second when he hit out of bounds.

"I don't remember the last time I hit one out of bounds," Mahaffey said. "And I don't recall ever making seven birdies in a row or nine in one round so it's a little scarey."

Mahaffey said that the confidence he gained from winning the PGA turned his career around after a series of injuries and personal problems nearly finished it off.

"Instead of backing off," he said, "I find myself going for everything now. Of course, it helped to know the greens at La Quinta are the best they ever have been. There is little grain on them now and I think it worked to my advantage."

Illinois Tops MSU

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 12 (UPI) — Eddie Johnson's 15 foot jump shot with three seconds left lifted unbeaten Illinois to a 57-55 victory over top-ranked Michigan State in a key Big Ten basketball game last night.

Johnson's basket came after Michigan State's Mike Brkovich tied it 55-55 with 2:27 left. Johnson's field goal was converted after Illinois took control of a jump ball with 30 seconds left at its own free throw line.

Before a record crowd of 16,209, Illinois won its 15th in a row and raised its league mark to 3-0. The Spartans fell to 2-1 in the conference and 9-2 overall.

Fairbanks Began Colorado Duties During Playoffs

BOSTON, Jan. 12 (UPI) — Chuck Fairbanks today acknowledged in U.S. District Court that he worked on the University of Colorado football program while he was preparing the New England Patriots for the National Football League playoffs.

Fairbanks told Judge David Mazzone that he worked from Dec. 13 to Jan. 3, interviewing up to 50 prospective candidates for assistant coaches and that he talked to various players recruited for the college team.

The Patriots have filed suit against the University of Colorado and five other defendants, charging them with conspiring to lure Fairbanks into breaching his contract with the Patriots. Colorado officials this week responded with a countersuit, arguing that Fairbanks should be allowed to terminate the contract.

Fairbanks also testified that he met in mid-December with Jack Vickers, a Colorado booster, and that the two discussed a salary of up to $45,000, an expense account of up to $10,000 and up to $90,000 in fees for television, radio and football clinic appearances. Fairbanks said that the school also was willing to give him a $250,000 life insurance policy.

Connors Hurts Foot; Forfeits to McEnroe

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPI) — A swollen and painful foot caused Jimmy Connors to default from his second-round match of the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament last night, allowing John McEnroe, America's Davis Cup hero, to register a 7-5, 3-0 victory.

"I'm happy," said McEnroe, who lost his previous four matches to Connors. "A victory over Connors is a victory over Connors. I won it. I'll take it any way I can get it. I would rather win by finishing a match, but winning is better than losing."

Connors later revealed that he has been bothered by the blister for almost a week and, following an examination by Dr. Norman Rudy this morning, when the foot was drained, it was decided that Connors could try to play.

While McEnroe now qualifies for tomorrow's semifinals with Eddie Dibbs and Brian Gottfried, who won their matches earlier, Connors, under the new rules, automatically is disqualified from continuing.

Arthur Ashe, who beat Harold Solomon, 6-1, 6-4, gains a bonus victory since he was Connors' scheduled opponent tonight, and with a 2-1 record he gains the final berth in the semifinals.

McEnroe won the hard-fought opening set, 7-5, in 54 minutes and was leading, 3-0, in the second when Connors failed to return to the court following the brief break.

Dibbs required only 37 minutes to defeat Raul Ramirez, 6-0, 6-1, and Gottfried survived an opening-set tie-break to beat Corrado Barazzutti, 7-6, 6-4.

Since Ramirez and Barazzutti both are without victories in their group with only one match left, Dibbs and Gottfried are guaranteed berths in the semifinals and a minimum prize of $32,000.

Ashe, anxious to wipe out the memory of his devastating loss to McEnroe the previous night, took out his frustration on Solomon.

"I was very embarrassed last night," Ashe admitted after disposing of Solomon. "I felt so bad about losing the way I did, I didn't get to sleep until 2:30. I played well today, which may show something for my resilience."

Regains Sole Lead in Standings

Proell Wins Her 3d Downhill of Season

LES DIABLERETS, Switzerland, Jan. 12 (AP) — Annemarie Moser-Proell won her third straight downhill ski race of the season today as she continued her bid to regain the World Cup championship.

The 25-year-old Austrian, who won five World Cup titles between 1971 and 1975, set a course record with a time of 1 minute, 28.83 seconds down the twisting, 4,100-meter track.

Evi Mittermaier of West Germany, finished second in 1:30.64, and Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland was third in 1:31.19.

Proell thus moved into the sole lead of the World Cup standings with 115 points, 10 points ahead of Nadig, who had been tied for first.

"It was really an optimal race," Proell said radiantly. "But I must be careful now not to become too confident."

Proell's victory margin of 1.81 seconds was larger than Mittermaier had over the 9th-place finisher.

Disbelieving Competitors

Competitors shook their heads in disbelief when Proell's fast intermediate time was announced. "That's crazy," exclaimed Irene Epple, who finished fifth. Hermann Goellner, the Austrian-born coach of the U.S. team, said: "She was really a class by herself."

Proell's average speed was 52.893 miles an hour. The course had a 505-meter vertical drop and was rated as one of the most difficult on the World Cup circuit.

Cindy Nelson finished fourth in 1:31.42 for the best American showing in the women's World Cup downhill this season.

Hanni Wenzel, the defending World Cup champion, did not compete, staying home in Liechtenstein to prepare for the next slalom races, her specialty.

Abigail Fisher, who scored the lone U.S. World Cup victory of the season by winning the slalom at Piancavallo, Italy, Dec. 10, also was busy practicing in France and did not enter.

Women's Downhill

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:28.83
2. Evi Mittermaier, West Germany, 1:30.64
3. Marie-Therese Nadig, Switzerland, 1:31.19
4. Cindy Nelson, Lutsen, Minn., U.S., 1:31.42
5. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:31.61
6. Edith Peter, Austria, 1:31.68
7. Evelyne Dirren, Switzerland, 1:32.18
8. Gaby Infanger, Switzerland, 1:32.13
9. Marie Luce Waldmeier, France, 1:32.28
10. Monika Bader, West Germany, 1:32.63

World Cup Standings

1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 115 points
2. Marie-Therese Nadig, Switzerland, 105
3. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 81
4. Perrine Pelen, France, 51
5. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 50
6. Regina Sackl, Austria, 47
7. Evi Mittermaier, West Germany, 42
8. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 33
9. Abigail Fisher, U.S., 28
10. Evelyne Dirren, Switzerland, 27

Russians Dominate Nordic Race

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (UPI) — Russians took the first four places today in the women's 10-kilometer World Cup cross country ski race at Klingenthal-Muehlleiten, East Germany, the East German news service reported.

Raissa Smetanina came in first with a time of 35:13.81 to take the lead in the World Cup standings. Nina Baldytascheva was second, Siniaida Amossova third and Galina Kulakova fourth.

Alison Owen-Spencer of the United States was 12th in 38:09.65

Women's 10-Kilometer Race

1. Raissa Smetanina, Soviet Union, 35:13.81
2. Nina Baldytscheva, Soviet Union, 36:49.52
3. Siniaida Amossova, Soviet Union, 36:50.87
4. Galina Kulakova, Soviet Union, 37:12.59
5. Marlen Buechner, East Germany, 37:19.41
6. Barbara Petzold, East Germany, 37:23.27
7. Gabriella Svobodova, Czechoslovakia, 37:26.72
8. Nina Rotscheva, Soviet Union, 37:32.67
9. Liubow Lladova, Soviet Union, 37:59.47
10. Annette Boe, Norway, 38:03.10

Ohio State Names Bruce as Coach; NAACP Vows to Protest Selection

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12 (UPI) — Earle Bruce, head coach at Iowa State for the past six seasons and a protege of Woody Hayes, today was named to succeed Hayes as head football coach at Ohio State University.

Bruce, a former player and assistant coach under Hayes, compiled a 36-32 record with the Cyclones, including 8-3 regular-season marks the last three years.

Hayes was fired on Dec. 30 after he punched a Clemson player during the Gator Bowl.

The 47-year-old Bruce, an OSU graduate, was an ultra-successful high school coach in the state before joining Hayes' staff in 1966, leaving for the head coaching job at Tampa in 1972 before moving on to ISU the following year, succeeding Johnny Majors.

Bruce's selection did not come without controversy.

The Columbus chapter of the NAACP, feeling that Rudy Hubbard of Florida A&M, a former Buckeye player and assistant coach, should have been the choice, said it would protest Bruce's appointment.

"I think at this time, that Ohio State and maybe those involved in choosing Earle Bruce, did not look at the candidate the NAACP suggested and that was Rudy Hubbard of Florida A&M," said Tom Fullove, executive director of the Columbus chapter of the NAACP. "Rudy is the best qualified. He has the best record. He has it all, above this gentleman called Bruce. I believe the NAACP is going to strongly object to this.

UPI

Earle Bruce

Hubbard, one of several interviewed for the job, said: "I don't think they're ready for me there. I am not referring to anybody in particular. I just don't think the people are ready for a black as head coach at Ohio State University."

Bruce reportedly asked all of his Iowa State assistants to join him at OSU, but only backfield coach Wayne Stanley has accepted the offer.

Court Allows Knoetze to Fight

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 12 (UPI) — Kallie Knoetze, the heavyweight boxer from South Africa, yesterday won a temporary court injunction allowing him to fight Bill Sharkey at Miami Beach tomorrow despite a State Department order revoking Knoetze's visa.

Judge Norman Roettger also ruled that Knoetze was entitled to a hearing on the revocation of his visa. Judge Roettger issued the restraining order in Orlando, where he was attending a judges' meeting.

Knoetze's visa was revoked because the boxer had been convicted of obstruction of justice in South Africa, the equivalent of a felony in the United States.

NHL Results

Thursday's Results

Detroit 3, Philadelphia 3 (tie)
Buffalo 6, Washington 2
Boston 6, Minnesota 4
Vancouver 4, St. Louis 3

College Basketball

East

Connecticut 62, Boston U. 62
Northeastern 81, Harvard 61
Pace 103, CCNY 74
Rutgers 80, Geo. Washington 72

South

Auburn 82, Georgia 77
Georgia Tech 72, W. Carolina 50
Miss. St. 101, Mississippi 92 (2ot)
Tennessee 116, Florida 73

Midwest

Illinois 57, Michigan St. 55
Minnesota 80, Indiana 63
N. Michigan 76, Lk Superior St. 72
Ohio St. 72, Iowa 67
Purdue 77, Michigan 67
Tulsa 93, So. Illinois 86
Wisconsin 95, Northwestern 82

Southwest

Ark. Tech 67, C. Arkansas 62
Cameron 76, C. Oklahoma St. 69

West

Air Force 71, So. Colorado 62
Brigham Young 88, Texas-El Paso 56
Pacific 86, Utah St. 82 (2ot)
Utah 101, New Mexico 98
Washington St. 72, Stanford 52

NBA Results

Thursday's Results

Detroit 104, Portland 101
San Antonio 140, San Diego 111
Kansas City 94, Golden State 89
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Art Buchwald

Watching for Spies Takes Smart Cookie

WASHINGTON — FBI Director William Webster told newspapermen the other day that with the U.S. recognition of the People's Republic of China, the United States could become overrun with Chinese spies pretending to be students and diplomats.

The FBI is charged with keeping an eye on foreign spies in this country, and Webster has a right to be concerned. If only 2,000 Chinese envoys plus 500 students were permitted to enter the country in the first year, the FBI would have to keep an eye on each one. This would require three agents working 24 hours a day to watch every Chinese person.

Buchwald

The FBI could handle this number, but in a few years the People's Republic might insist on sending over tourists at the rate of a million a month. Then the FBI's resources would be strained.

To complicate matters, the United States has a large population of Chinese-Americans who are loyal citizens of this country but who could easily be mistaken for People's Republic Chinese. Then we also have Taiwanese students who are violently anti-mainland China but who could be followed for months before the FBI found out where their political sympathies were.

* * *

There has to be an answer to the problem.

One solution would be for President Carter to work out a deal with Vice Premier Teng when he arrives in Washington this month. At the moment, in the first flush of recognition and goodwill, Teng might go for the arrangement.

All mainland Chinese diplomats and students would be required to wear dark blue Mao jackets and baggy pants when they went out in public in the United States. Anyone caught wearing an Alligator sports shirt would be assumed to be a spy and deported to Peking with the next shipment of Coca-Cola.

Chinese students would be required to carry their Little Red Books to classes at all times, so the FBI undercover professors would not confuse them with anti-Communist members of the Chinese-American community.

To further separate the good Chinese and those involved in cloak-and-dagger operations, the FBI would put up wall posters in every Chinatown in the United States. Those who stopped to read the posters would be considered suspect and worth following. Those who ignored the wall posters would be eliminated from further surveillance.

* * *

One of the biggest problems the FBI faces in its counterespionage efforts is how to discover what the Red Chinese are sending back in the way of information to the mainland.

This would require the bureau to get court orders to open every Chinese fortune cookie going in and out of the United States. In order to keep the Chinese from finding out that we were reading their fortune cookies, the FBI would have to get added funds from Congress to build its own fortune-cookie factory, where the messages could be replaced after being studied.

Additional money would also be needed to break the codes in the cookies. "You are going to have a nice day" could really mean "U.S. Navy is building new cruise missile underneath Rose Bowl" or "A man who has friends will never run out of toothpaste" could mean "Soviet defector was caught in massage parlor last night with expired American Express card."

It goes without saying that, while the FBI will have to watch mainland Chinese in the United States, the CIA will be sending its own agents to China.

This is where Carter can make a deal with Teng. In exchange for Teng's people wearing only Mao uniforms, the president will promise that the CIA people will wear only Brooks Brothers suits with button-down shirts and striped ties. In this way, both countries will be able to save vast sums of counterespionage money by not wasting time following the wrong people.

Mary Blume

Werner Herzog

Son of Dracula

PARIS (IHT) — Possibly the only dirty word left in the film trade is "remake," a word that gets harder to avoid as more and more of them are made, and remade. The latest is Werner Herzog's new version of F.W. Murnau's 1922 Dracula film, "Nosferatu," which will have its world premiere in Paris Wednesday.

Herzog is mustached, with quiet, clever eyes and a pleasant, even casual, manner that covers but in no way conceals his complexity and drive. He started making films at 17 and is now 36. His films are dense and difficult; the main character — whether a dwarf, a vampire or a seemingly retarded youth — is an outsider, an intruder, a creature who by normal standards is abnormal.

"My choice of subjects and figures is limited," Herzog says. "A man like Polanski or Bunuel or Bergman would always make the same picture. I have accepted that limitation."

Herzog

"Nosferatu" is, of course, more than a remake — sufficiently more to make the word irrelevant, although it is a useful reminder of Herzog's connection to Murnau, one of his chosen ancestors. Both directors use Bram Stoker's "Dracula" as a base; the vampire genre, Herzog says, is especially fertile because it has to do with dreams and nightmares and visions and fears. "I know I have seen things that have never been seen," Herzog once said, "and it is these things that I want to make visible."

Today, he adds: "You can see it in almost all my films — 'Aguirre,' 'Kaspar Hauser' — I try to develop some sort of grammar of the image. In 'Nosferatu,' even though it's a trivial genre, the images have something that is beyond our usual experience in the cinema. I have the impression that we have no adequate images for our kind of civilization, that our images are limping behind by at least half a decade."

Trancelike World

The images of "Nosferatu" are remarkable — a trancelike, fantastic world in which basic moral problems are, sometimes almost subliminally, suggested. "In addition to the image, my concern is how to define ourselves as human beings. The two go hand in hand," Herzog says. "Even Dracula is an attempt to define loneliness or to define evil or to define faith."

Dracula is played by Klaus Kinski, whom Herzog calls a genius. "In Murnau's film the vampire is without a soul, he is like an insect, a crab. My vampire plays against his appendages — his long claws, his pointed fangs. He is so suffering, so human, so sad, so desperately longing for love that you don't see the claws and fangs any more."

Romania being too sensitive about its image as Dracula's homeland to give a shooting permit, the film was shot in Germany, Czechoslovakia and in Delft. Romania did supply the production with 11,000 white rats, which were painted brown, bit Herzog several times, and ended in a Dutch zoo, except for the 200 who unfortunately escaped in Luebeck.

When the shooting ended in Czechoslovakia, Herzog and his crew and Kinski filmed "Woyzeck" there. Herzog will miss the "Nosferatu" world premiere (the posters are already collectors' items) because he will be in Australia on his next film, "Where the Green Ants Dream," which will be followed by a film in Peru that he happily describes as an absolutely crazy project, an enormous enterprise.

He has taken up writing and has written five books, and some poetry, in the last two years. He now has his own publishing house. During the first nights of shooting "Nosferatu," he wrote "Walking into Ice," which has become a best seller in Germany. It is an account of a walk he took from Munich to Paris when he heard that Lotte Eisner, the doyenne of German film criticism and expert on Murnau, was dying. Herzog could, of course, have flown to her bedside, but he preferred to walk:

"I just walked straight. It was some sort of a protest. She was going to die and we couldn't allow it. I am not superstitious, but somehow I knew that she would be all right and standing when I got there." She was.

After Herzog had begun "Nosferatu," he learned there was a big Dracula boom: Dracula plays in New York and London, a projected Ken Russell film and even one with George Hamilton called "Love at First Bite." There is a curious inevitability about the resurging vampire fad, Herzog says:

"Bram Stoker was writing in the machine age, we are in a computerized age. In both cases, there is an uneasiness. Vampire films and literature always accumulate in times when there is a certain pressure on society. Murnau's film was probably the only visionary film of the '20s that sensed what was going to happen; it has an undefined form of fear and danger."

The connection with Murnau is especially important to Herzog because it marks a link with the great era of German film. It has been observed that the young generation of German filmmakers have no fathers. Herzog agrees, and says that to a degree, this is an advantage:

"We are not burdened with any traditions or rituals. That is why the movement is so fresh and why we have no common style or subject."

Still, Herzog feels strong cultural roots as a German. "I feel this although because of the Nazi time, it is not easy to be a German, it is almost an insult to be a German. But I cannot jump beyond my own shadow.

"In New York all our films have met with a certain hostility. I think that with 'Nosferatu' I'm on some sort of solid ground. Here we have a link with the legitimate German film culture of the '20s."

Poster for Herzog's "Nosferatu."

PEOPLE: Poland's Gomulka: Not for Publication

Despite a recent boomlet in his appeal, **Wladyslaw Gomulka**, officially, is Poland's forgotten man, living in comfortable exile, but in exile nonetheless in the country he led until a workers insurrection brought about his downfall in 1970. Now, Gomulka's friends say he has completed his memoirs, but even though they supposedly contain no bombshells, they are not likely to be published in the foreseeable future. The present Communist leadership is as embattled as Gomulka was in his day, and the feeling in government is that any nostalgic look backward could turn into a political threat. "Poland," said a senior editor at a Communist Party newspaper, "is not yet ready for this story."

* * *

The French Olympic team is in the doghouse with the country's politicians for its choice of the Walt Disney cartoon dog Goofy as its team symbol for the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow. The choice prompted Deputy **Francois Leotard** of the ruling center-left coalition to submit a written demand to Prime Minister **Raymond Barre** that he banish Goofy and make another choice. Leotard charged that the dog "symbolizes ridicule, blundering and stupidity." Barre did not comment, but Sports Minister **Jean-Pierre Soisson** agreed that the choice was "ridiculous." He suggested the committee use a French symbol such as one symbol of the nation, a rooster. A Communist deputy, **Robert Ballanger**, complained that using Goofy meant bowing to the United States, "which is intolerable." Right-wing Deputy **Henri Deniau** joined him, saying, "Our athletes deserve a better image than that of a stupid foreign dog. We have better images at home, such as our own French cartoon Asterix."

* * *

John Wayne has fought off cancer and an ailing heart. His new adversary is his gall bladder. The 71-year-old veteran of westerns and war movies — known to fans as the Duke — has checked into UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles for gall-bladder surgery.

* * *

John Warner has often said that when he married **Elizabeth Taylor,** he knew he ran the risk of being called "Mr. Elizabeth Taylor." Now the freshman U.S. senator from Virginia is being satirized as "Mr. Elizabeth Taylor" in the "Doonesbury" comic strip and, although the gibes have, according to an aide, given Warner a few chuckles, they haven't sat well with some of the senator's fellow Republicans. In fact, the GOP caucus of the Virginia General Assembly has voted to censure the comic strip's creator, **Garry Trudeau,** for making sport of Warner. Speaking in behalf of 27 fellow Republicans, State Sen. **Wiley Mitchell** called the Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist's gibes against the Warners "outrageously offensive to good taste and common decency." He added: "I don't think we should sit placidly by and let the gnomes of the world run over us without expressing indignation." The Los Angeles Times dropped the sequence, but resumed publication after complaints from readers. Mr. Trudeau, who describes Miss Taylor in the comic strip as "a tad overweight, but with violet eyes to die for," never comments on criticism of the strip, a spokesman said.

* * *

These days, she spends more time than she cares to doing needlepoint and puttering around her house in Roxbury, Conn., not even going that often into New York, which she finds "profligate and self-indulgent." So if nothing else, **Sylvia Sidney** says, the tribute to her in Chicago on Jan. 28 will give her "a chance to get dressed up and out of blue jeans." Of course, the people at the Chicago Art Institute had more than that in mind when it decided to honor the 68-year-old actress for her work over a long career that has included such films as "City Streets," "You Only Live Once" and "Summer Wishes, Winter Dreams," for which she won an Oscar nomination in 1974.

* * *

Concert pianist **Hans Richter-Haaser** is on a world concert tour with a new bride. He and his wife, the former **Elfriede Paetz,** left on the tour after their wedding in Huntsville, Ala. They will live in Bielefeld, West Germany. Richter-Haaser met Miss Paetz when she served as his escort in Huntsville for a performance in 1975. She had come to Huntsville in the early 1950s as a member of the German contingent that included **Wernher Von Braum** and other rocket experts.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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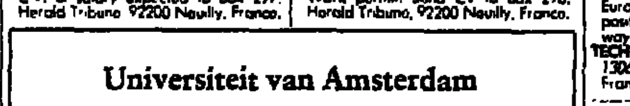

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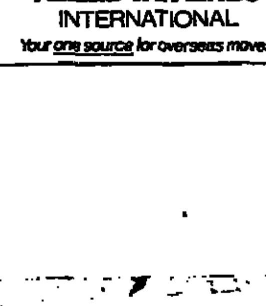

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